CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918-19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL.

VOL. X NO. 72 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1922. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart.
Tansuga Maru,	Y. Masuzimi	6,988	13th Mar,	26th Mar,
Morioka Maru.	M. Okamoto	469	31st ,,	15th Apr,
Awa Maru.	N. Narui	6,028	6thapr	21st ,,
Seiko Maru			20th ,,	6th May
Yeboshi Maru	T. Kinoshita,	3,958	15th May	31st ,,
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima..	5,845	Beg ,,	Mid ,,
Bombay Maru	S. Eriye	4,352	End ,,	Beg. June

All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 279.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons
March		
29th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA X	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,872
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,984
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA X	10,902
5th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	KALYAN†	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA X	15,822

†MANTUA, KNALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through steamers from Australia.

†Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
6th April —	NEVASA† —	9,071
18th May —	LASHOBBA —	8,288
1st June —	MANELA —	8,303

†Proceeds to London.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

April 3rd | DUNERA. | ..

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1922		
24th March —	NALDERA.	Adelaide, Melbourne
5th May —	MALWA —	and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
30th March —	BANKURA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
31st ,, —	LINGA —	Karachi direct
28th ,, —	BARALA —	Karachi & Basrah
27th ,, —	LHASA —	Karachi Coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 189
Telephone No. 1886.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINE.

GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE).

(REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND EAST AND SOUTH AFRIKA (MOMBASSA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DARESSALAM, MOCAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.)

Steamer	Gross Tonnage	Departure
S. S. Sultan	5580	on 3rd April.

All first and second class cabins and saloons are equipped with every comfort.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chiefs carried.

Special cooking arrangements have been provided for 1st and 2nd class passengers travelling with tickets "without diet," and also for deck passengers.

For further particulars, regarding passages and freight apply to:—

CURRIMBHOY LALLJEE SAJUN,
Agents.

Carnac Bunder, Bombay.

THE MOGUL LINE.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD.,
and
The ARAB STEAMERS, Ltd. (Joint Service).

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.
From BOMBAY via KARACHI.

S.S. "JEDDAH" 4683 tons is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 10th April, 1922. Has first class accommodation for passengers. For freight on cargo and passage rates apply to the undersigned.

TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
40, Church Gate Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
O12525

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Surabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Hai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 82.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Madras
	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,065,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds	17,20,000	0	0

Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Rajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuesndas) Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Priemji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs. 7,58,73,523.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs 2,44,74,688.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	Rs. 5,81,31,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch

General Manager:
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS —Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS, DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$40,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £	4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND...	$45,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Rankow	New York	Tsingtao
Harbin	Penang	Vladivostock
Hongkew	Peking	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1 000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND.
Agent.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-3-2 ...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
82-86, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. R. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

Assets exceed Rs. 25 00,000.
Head Office and Girgaum Branch.

The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied that he is getting excellent returns on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act Over and above the yield on his funds, he also get prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.

Savings Accounts 5 % p a.
Current Accounts 3 % p. a.

For further particulars apply to :—
Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kudte
Girgaum Branch
Girgaum Back Road,
and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri
M. A. PH. D.
The Shilotri' Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,

7, FORT STREET BOMBAY

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 4 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for Rs.5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above Rs.5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in fixed term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— Phone 5295. KHOLSA AND CO.
Post Box 88. Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,000,000
CAPITAL	Rs. 85,00,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi. Jubulpore Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna, Rangoon.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandansi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Offic, Lyallpur, Morabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limitd. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid up Captial	.....F. 55,000,000	,, £4,500,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,750,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Probolinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Togal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS.—London Joint City and and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd,
PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building, No. 7, Mumbai Road, Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED,

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents.
309, Bow Bazar D. SEN and CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent, on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Other Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHUPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS

Here is your requirement
Boon in the days of Epidemics.

IGLODINE

Tri-iodo-ethyl-phnyl.
The best Antiseptic
Use it externally for Wounds, Cuts Burns and Scalds.
Use it internally for Colds, Catarrh Bronchial Asthma, Influenza, Typhoid and Dysentry.
Particularly efficacious in the diseases of Women.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO—

MADHAV AGENCY,
GURGAON, BOMBAY
Sole Agents :—India, Burmah, Ceylon, Mesapotamia and Persia
Manufacture :—IGLODINE Co., Ltd.,—Newcastle on Tyne.

Fresh Consignment
OF
Febricoid Best American Leather

Suitable for coach cushions
" " Furniture linings
" " Automobile Upholstering and Hood
SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Standard Automobiles,
58 SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegrams : "DEMAND" | *Branch* : NASIK CITY | *Telephone* : 4491.

The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.

Head Office :—1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Note Well :—The Astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policyholders at the last Actuarial Valuation of this Company :—Rs. 15/- per thousand per annum.

Please compare this result with the results of other Companies before insuring your life.

Wanted Agents on Commission and allowance guaranteed business.

For further particulars, Proposal forms and terms of Agency please apply to :—

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.
Local Secretaries, 79, Medows Street, BOMBAY.
or
P. CHAUDHURI, SECRETARY, HEAD OFFICE.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health. The Lawyer is essential for your person and property, The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life. Some Profession is essential for acquiring wealth and Above all a policy with us* is essential for you and your family.

*Because of our plans, our Terms, and especially

Our Special Benefits :—

For particulars of which, apply to :

Branch Manager
THE GREAT EASTERN L. A. CO., LTD,
50-52. Churchgate Street, BOMBAY

THE
EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER Co.,

Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Estd. 1891)

Telephone No 595. Telegrams :—"EASTLIGHT

FU UKAWA WIRES

Just Unpacked Consignment of

Insulation Testing Sets, Heating Apparatus. Boilers, Toasters, Irons Heating Plates, Watchman's Clocks, Fancy Presentation, Table Lamps, Illumination Strips.

Also Pumps, Motors, A.C. and D.C. Fans, Etc.

Prices on Application.

SUPERIOR MAKE

Nothing Like It.

Gentlemen wishing to increase their present income can do no better than apply for an agency of the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
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New Policies in 1920.....	1,64,34,700
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THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Mar. 23rd.

Thease of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromot & corrected to 32 deg Febr In	..	29.823
Temperature of Air	degree..	80.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	" ..	72.9
Dew Point	" ..	69.6
Relative humidity of Air	" ..	0.688
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—18)	..	0.0
Maximum temperaturefiof Air ..	" ..	87.9
Minimum do do do ..	" ..	74.9
General direction of Wind	NNE,NW,NNW	
from midnight to midnight		
Movement of Wind do'	miles. 214	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 24th March 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 sours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect except in the north Punjab. Day temperature is generally above normal, the excess being 7 degree to 8 degree in the west Punjab; night temperature is also above the average, and the excess is as much as 10 degree at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is above normal, Jhansi recording a maximum of 100 degree.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded Humidity is below normal in Rajputana, but above it at Karachi. Day temperature is above normal in Rajputana and Upper Sind, Jacobabad recording a maximum of 102 degree. Night temperature is in excess in Sind and at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north of Gujarat and of Central India West. Day temperature is above normal in Central India West and north Gujarat, Ahmedabad recording a maximum of 104 degree. Night temperature is in excess at Rajkot and Deesa, but in defect at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly cloudad. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at eseral stations, a maximum of 104 degree being recorded at Khandwa, Akola and Nagpur. Night temparture is in excess at Saugor, but is in defect at Akola and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or light'y clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature does not differ much from the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and Nizamabad; a maximum of 103 degree was recorded at the latter station yesterday. Night temperature is above normal at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has as yet given no rain, but cloud has, under its influence, spread over the whole of north-west India. Day temperature is high over most of north-west India and parts of the United and the Central Provinces; while night temperature is higher than usual in Sind and the Punjab.

Forecast.—A few showers are likely in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd March, 1922.

Light rain has fallen locally in Assam and at a few stations in Upper Burma and Tenasserim. The fresh western disturbance has not yet caused and rain in north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH OF MAR. 1922.

Station.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire'				..		
Do. 23rd	68.1	58.8	78	..	11.97	+1.93
Jask	80.5	70.0	71	..	5.72	+1.79
Muskat				..		
Do. 23rd ..	81.3	72.3	68	..	1.98	—1.57
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.2	71.5	43	..	1.63	+0.11
Rawalpindi	81.9	53.5	66	..	10.73	+2.84
Lahore	90.0	57.7	61	..	1.24	—1.99
Hissar	91.8	59.6	41	..	1.13	—0.69
Ambala	90.8	63.8	38	..	2.79	—2.33
Delhi'	90.8	64.6	39	..	0.85	—2.03
UUNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	95.5	67.9	30	..	0.78	—1.00
Manipuri	99.	63.9	39	..	0.75	—1.50
Jhanso	98.0	65.5	28	..	1.27	—0.45
Cawnpore	95.2	69.5	32	..	2.36	+0.21
Allahabad	95.2	61.	30	..	1.39	—0.79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	96.5	6 .4	44	..	2.80	+1.51
Karachi	83.4	70.0	90	..	1.49	+0.02
Ajmer	8 .6	61.4	38	..	0.08	—1.25
Jaipur'	92.7	59.2	27	..	0.15	—1.37
Kotah	95.6	69.8	22	..	0.05	—1.08
Mount Abu	79.0	64.2	22	..	0.27	—0.86
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.6	62.1	45	..	0	—0.48
Dwarka	82.5	73.9	86	..	0	—0.71
Veraval	90.3	67.3	74	..	0.01	—0.40
Rajkot	100.1	66.0	51	..	0	—0.46
Bhavnagar Para ..	98.6	68.6	34	..	0	—0.48
Surat	100.2	71.4	61	..	0	—0.41
Ahmedabad	102.8	72.7	33	..	0	—0.37
Deesa	100.0	63.3	31	..	0	—0.52
Neemuch	92.0	64.0	47	..	0.48	—0.37
Indore	97.7	61.6	37	..	0.36	—0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	96.9	63.5	35	..	2.21	—0.55
Saugor	95.2	70.2	23	..	1.95	—0.29
Hosangabad	100.7	66.0	44	..	2.80	+0.98
Khandwa	102.2	66.1	20	..	2.20	+0.96
Akola	103.6	69.5	17	..	2.20	+0.20
Amroto'	102.5	77.3	15	..	0.52	—1.51
Nagpur	102.6	75.0	25	..	0.61	—1.96
Chanda	101.5	71.0	36	..	1.14	—1.51
Raipur	99.6	75.0	29	..	0.87	—1.25
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.6	75.2	82	..	0	—0.65
Ratnagiri	87.3	74.2	80	..	0.39	—0.56
Marmugoa	88.2	76.3	84	..	1.34	—0.10
Karwar'	89.2	73.2	86	..	1.17	—0.87
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.9	70.0	21	..	0.70	—0.39
Ahmednagar	99.3	69.9	20	..	1.03	—0.44
Poona	100.2	65.9	37	..	0.51	—0.65
Sholapur	103.2	74.2	21	..	6.30	+4.56
Bijapur'	100.0	69.5	30	..	6.34	+4.90
Belgaum'	96.8	61.9	32	..	6.04	+3.98
Aurangabad'	99.9	74.5	17	..	1.59	+0.14
Nizamabad (Indur)	100.4	72.3	41	..	3.44	+1.56
Hyderabd ..	98.8	73.1	64	..	6.75	+4.71
MALABARAWD CEYLON						
Mangalaore	92.0	77.6	68	..	1.21	—2.26
Calicut	89.8	80.1	73	..	4.87	—2.90
Cochin	88.1	79.6	73	..	11.27	—0.55
Colombo	89.2	75.6	89	..	13.34	13.83
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	92.3	73.2	80	..	3.50	—3.41
Bellary	103.3	75.5	53	..	4.05	+1.51
Cuddapah	101.2	77.3	49	..	3.27	—1.79
Madras	92.4	73.6	79	..	9.59	+1.25
Bangalore	92.5	67.8	79	..	4.80	—0.85
Colmtore	97.5	71.1	84	..	9.16	+3.29
Trichanopoly	98.2	76.1	63	..	5.70	—3.50
Negapatam	88.5	74.8	73	..	11.42	18.87

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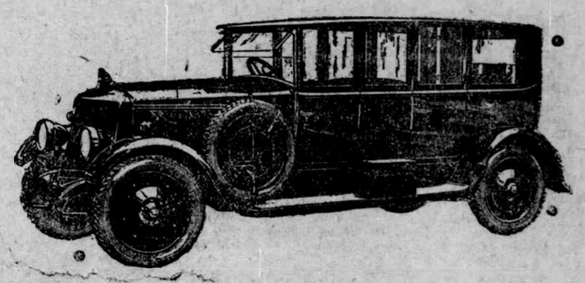

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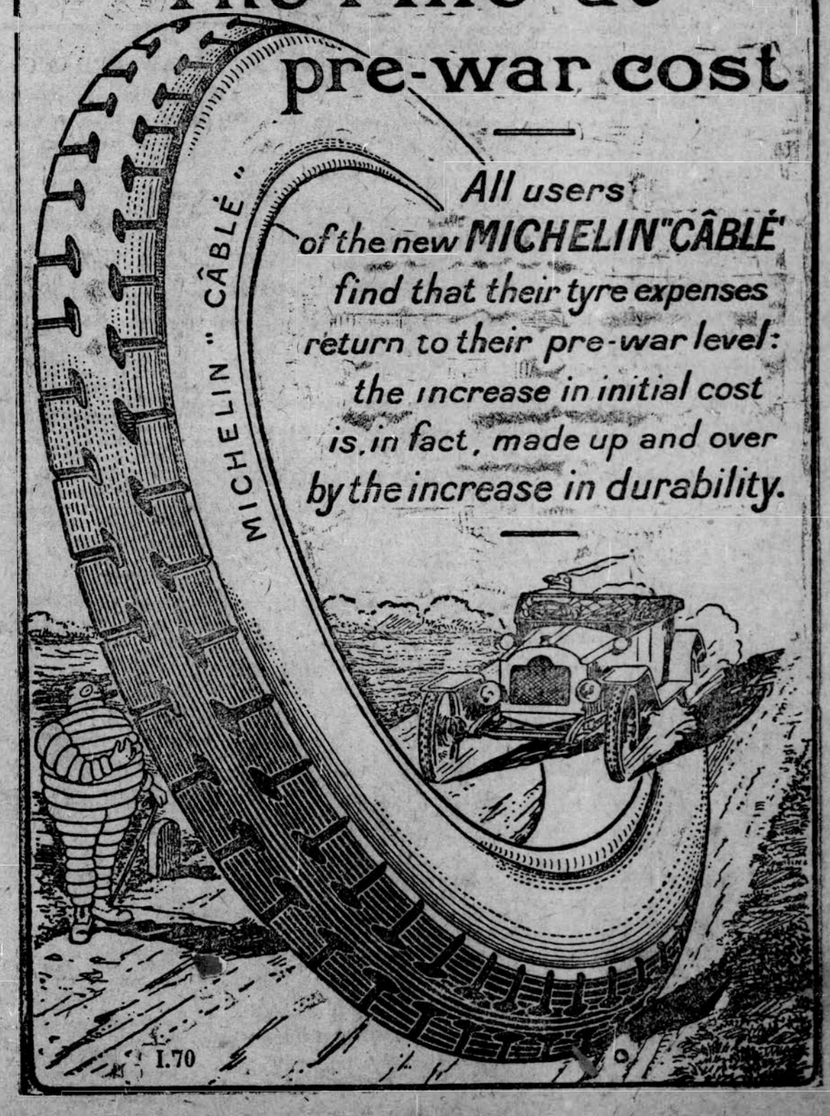

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SALE ON SUNDAY THE 26TH MARCH 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), CUMBALLA HILL, ALTAMONT ROAD, AT NO. 6 BILLIMORIA BUILDING, NEAR KEMP AND CO., WALKESHWAR.

Auction sale of very strong latest designed teak and blackwood specially made highly polished drawing, dining and bedroom furniture including dining table dining armchairs fancy satin lined complete drawing room suits marble top table teak and black wood sideboard cabinet, corner cabinets, American Master key Roll top table, Revolving office arm chairs, teak wood writing desk with and armless chairs, chest of drawer, iron bound an iron bed-stead, almyrah, towel rack, New table fan, velvet piled galicha, carpets, meat safe, dirty cloth basket, rich glass plated brass, and crockery wares.

Messrs. GANDHI ant Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th of March 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the abovementioned place; specially made rich teak and blackwood, highly polished drawing, dining and bed room furniture including dining table dining arm-chairs meat safe, dumbwaiter, fancy satin lined drawing room complete suit, chesterfield sofa and chair, marble top table, latest designed sheesham sheesham-ganised side board cabinets, teak and blak wood teapoys, American Master Rey roll top table, Revolving office arm-chair writing tables, arm and armless chairs, chest of drawers, dressing table, hat and umberella stand, specially made to order double wooden cot, Iron bed stead glass door cupboards, almyrahs, teapoys, towel racks, New table fan, velvet piled galicha, dirty cloth basket, rich glass brass, and crockery wares.

Property of Mr. N. C. Bhavanani and others.

Catalogues are published. Goods on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FIRST AND SECOND KAMATIPURA WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Messrs. Virchand Poonamchand and Co., the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Adam Haji Abubaker, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property pursuant to the powers of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 6th June 1921, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th of March, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eleven and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3443 New No. 10215, Old Survey No. [illegible] Mortgagee Bai [illegible] Karson, [illegible] risk of Valubai, [illegible] herself and as administratrix of Jetha Narsi) [illegible] Jaitha Narsi, Bhagvan [illegible] Jagjivan, the mortgagor [illegible] exercise of the power of sale reserved [illegible] mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th June, 1921 [illegible] GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of Nagdevi Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2196 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 268, Street Nos. 294-296, and bounded on or towards the North by a common sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Street, on or towards the South by a common sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jamshedjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office No. 5 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th of March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of Bai Javeribai, widow of Keshavji Damodar:—

Gold ornaments and jewellry.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE BUILDERS, FURNITURE MAKERS AND SHIP BUILDERS.

Auction sale of a large lot of Padauk and white chaglam Seants, Malabar wood, Teak wood, cheri wood, devadar wood, sal scraps, jungloe wood, mixed wood poon wood, benteak, mangoe wood, pali wood, oregon pine manjung wood, Singapuri wood, Japanese pine, Bullies, hollow bamboo, Mate poles, teak poles, teak pickets, etc., etc., at the cotton depot Sewree at plot No. 2, lately pertaining to the timber Sales Committee of the Board of Industries and munitions. On MONDAY, the 3rd April at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. Mehta and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Dept., Sewree plot No. 2 the above mentioned goods by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. M. Shah and Co., Messrs. Keshavji Mulji and Pirojshaw E. Vakharia.

A list of the goods and conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, 25th March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 stylish rubber tyred vis-a-vis with showy brown Arab Horse and harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2361 of 1921, Khatubai vs. Sarabai.

1 dogcart and horse.

AUCTION SALE OF SLUBBING TUBES, ROVING TUBES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for R. Head and Co. Ltd., of Manchester and on account and risk of Messrs. Bhaidas P. Dalal and Co. Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms the following:—

4 cases slubbing tubes.
4 cases roving tubes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOM SUNDRIES, BOSE SPRING, SLUBBING TUBES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 25th inst. sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

4 cases Petroleum lamps.

On account and risk of Messrs. Jacob [illegible] Co.

2 cases slubbing tubes.

On account and risk of [illegible] Mahomed Oomar Abdullamiyan and [illegible] A. Brothers.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2361 of 1921 (Katubai vs. Sarabai):—

One lot office furniture such as chairs, tables and safe, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT LANOVLA KNOWN AS "HOLIDAY HOME."

Under instructions from the Bombay Y. W. C. A., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th April, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and bungalow standing thereon, admeasuring about one acre and thirty-three gunthas situate at Mowza Lanovla, Taluka Mawal, in the District of Poona and known as "Holiday Home."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD, NEXT TO DR. BHALCHANDER'S BUNGLOW.

Under instructions from Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors at 9 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, we will, on SUNDAY, the 9th April, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises on account and risk of Mr. Mamath Abbhai Suratwala, the following.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Charni Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the newly built messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 37, 89, 91 and [illegible] New Nos. [illegible] and 3148, Old Survey Nos. 566, 566/467 and 567 and New Survey No. A.B./7867, the buildings formerly standing thereon, being assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1210, 1210 (1.A.) and 1210 (1.B.) and 1210 (1.C.) and Street No. 1, 1A, 1B. 1C and which are new assessed under D Ward No. 1210 (1) at 1210 (1C) and Street No. S1, 1A, 1AA, 1B and 1C and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Kanji Goculdas on or towards the South by the property of Shantaram Vishvanath Diwadkar, on or towards the West by the said Charni Road and on or towards the East by the property of Mukunbhai Vishanker and partly by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors at 9 Bell Lane or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 52th March, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, 1922, at 3 p.m. at their sales rooms the following by order of the Banks and offices concerned:—

1 case 50 pieces 26 by 37 to 40 yds. Zephyr
1 case, Fleece Lining.
4 casks coppered steel sofa springs (different sizes).
1 case 40 doz. brass bib cocks sizes, ¾, ½ and 1.
1 case canvas delivery hose.
2 cases perfumery, lavender and cologne water.
37 cases each 40 to 50 doz. under shirts, grey, white, lace and coloured sizes from 30 to 38 inches.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property, under instructions from Seth Hargovandas Jiwandas the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor and with his consent under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 7th January, 1920.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or therebouts togeher with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 643 and New No. 5815 Old Survery No. 138 and 139 and New Survey No. 2/3615 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 2130—31 and Street No. 181—183 and bounded as folllowes, i.e. on or towards the north by the property of the Trustees of Pirozbhoi Vachha on or towards the south by the property of Hormasji Arderir Suntoke on or towards the east by the property of Karrimbhai Jiwaji and Ebrahim Noorboolim and on or towards the west by the Bazar Gate Street.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., 79, Medows Street or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, March, 23.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
9, Bean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture dining table, sideboard, sweet-toned cottage piano, crockery, glassware, English ice refrigerator, electric, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at No. 1, Jenkins House Henry Road, near Cotton Godowns, Apollo Bander, at 10-30 a.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction rich furniture comprising of dining table, room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs jardiniers, hall lamp, fancy writing tables, sweet-toned cottage piano by H. Board, Paris, and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, drawing room suit ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of W. Phillips, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property is opened to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, dining table, sideboard, sweet-toned [illegible] cottage piano, crockery, [illegible] hall lamp, platedware, etc.

[illegible] Chambers, B. Block, Maitland [illegible] at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction rich furniture comprising of dining table, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon, tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, lamp, fancy writing tables, sweet-toned cottage piano and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, drawing room suit ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of a gentleman leaving station, and others.

The property is opened to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of very rich household and artistic furniture by Roberts, and well-known makers, dining table, by Roberts sideboard, crockery, glassware, cottage piano by John Brinsmead Hall marked English silver cups and vases, English silver spoons and forks, Singer Sewing Machine, Telescopic, eletric hall lamp, platedware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 1st April, at Beryl House, Wodehouse Road at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of Robert's dining table dining room chairs, sideboard, and dining waggon, tea table drawing room cabinet, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, and screen by Roberts jardiniers, very slightly used cottage piano by John Brinsmead, Singer Sewing Machine, Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, Hall marked English silver cups and vases English silver spoons and forks, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet, ice box, season wood almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and plated ware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of G. W. Dawson, Esq., 1st Assistant Secretary, G. I. P. Railway.

1 Studbaker, 4 seater motor car. 20 h.p. run only 1100 miles; owner driven. In perfect running order.

Catalogues will be printed and property will be open to view 4 days before sale.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 25th March, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 881.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS. GLASSWARE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Richardson Cruddas factory next to J. J. Hospital, Byculla Road, the following:—

Dining table, John Robert's Dining Chairs, dumb waiter, side board, Chesterfield suit, lady's writing table, roll top office table, revolving bookstand, glass panel almyrahs, ward-rode, brass and iron beds, easy-chair, chest of drawers, low chair, English and Persian carpets, Singapore cane chairs, Singer's sewing machine, one English safe, one perambulator, old brassware, old china jars, silverware, show cases, blackwood carved screen meatsafe, glassware, electric iron, cooking utensils, ice box, cabinets, wearing apparels, boots, curtains, cottage piano, teapoys, electroplatedware, etc., etc.

The property of late Mr. Martin F. Connell the Superintendent of Messrs. Richardson Cruddas and Co.

The furniture is on view.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, TYPEWRITER, BILLIARD TABLE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122. Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc.

Two Typewriters.

20 cases each 2 tins Ghee.

By the order of the Insurance Company concerned:—

Half size Billiard and Dining Combination Table.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BUNCHES OF PEARLS.

By the order of Sha Somchand Haridas and on account and at the risk of Sha Bhimji Nihalchand residing at Kandewady. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th day of March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

12 bunches of pearls.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
26, Apollo Street,
Tel. No. 5469.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1018 of 1921.

Hayatboo widow of Sarafali Abdulhoosein ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Jamnadas Purbhudas and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors or Mr. Jamnadas Purbhudas the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the consent order herein dated 6th day of February, 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 27th day of March 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the under mentioned very valuable landed property

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 116 6/9 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1612-1614-1619 New Nos. 8736-8739 Old Survey Nos. 1083, 1-2/1083 and New Survey Nos. 4183-4184 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7187-7188 and Street Nos. 97-99-101-103 and all the said premises are situated at Chimna Butcher Street, in the City and the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the West by Chimna Butcher Street on or towards [illegible] Street on or towards [illegible] Street on or towards [illegible]

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED.—COMPOUNDERS, and DISPENSARY SERVANTS. See Dr. KANADAY, THAKURDWAR.
A R3167

WANTED—A Gujarathi knowing LADY TEACHERS. Bright prospects. Apply Box No. 7874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3222

WANTED—CANVASSERS for the Kohinoor Horn Button Works, 72, Sutrapur, Dacca. Handsome Commission. Apply MANAGER.
A R3180

WANTED—Company promoters to promote a Correspondence College to be placed on pucca basis. Very promising concern. Indians need only apply to Box No. 7862, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3191

WANTED—A STEWARD for the State General Hospital, Baroda. Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials stating salary expected. Only experienced men need apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State.
A R1209

WANTED—(1) Two LADY or GENT. TYPISTS to type work on their machines; (2) HEALTHY JUNIOR CLERK (typist preferred). State by handwriting pay desired. BUSINESS AGENCY, C/o P. O. Box 390, Bombay.
A R3224

WANTED—PERMANENT MUSLIM TEACHERS Science, Mathematics, Urdoo, Diniyat, History, Gujrati and others from 1st. April. Apply soon stating minimum salary, to the Director Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha High-School, Dongri, Bombay 9.
A R3194

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for an Up-country Linseed Oil Mill. Preference to those knowing linseed purchases and oil sales. Parsee prefered. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7860, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3175

CLERK WANTED—GRADUATE in Arts or Science; pay Rs. 85—5—100 with future prospects. Applicant with previous office experience preferred. Written applications, stating age, should be sent with testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, New Custom House, Ballard Road, Bombay.
A C12527

WANTED—AGENTS to introduce the "Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid Accident Compensation. 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A C12349

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A JOB by an Young and Energetic L.L.B. Has worked as Manager in an Import Office. Knows Company Law Please write to P. O. Box 648.
B R3223

A GUJ GRADUATE reading for higher studies seeks TUITIONS in respfamilies. Please write to N. P. PANDYA, 220/21, Cavel St., Bombay No. 2.
B R3202

A PARSI, experience youth requires SUITATION in India as a STOREKEEPER, SALESMAN, on GENERAL CLERK in a decent firm, has also experince in Wines and Hotel. Apply Box No. 7867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3195

WANTED in Indian family, RESIDENT POST by experienced Lady. To teach and look after a couple of children. Apply Box No. 7873, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3211

TRAINED FOREST OFFICER of considerable experience of important Indian Teak Forests and Markets, seeks EMPLOYMENT in some State Forests or Timber Trading Firm. Sound experience in Civil Engineering and of Saw Mill management. Good prospects in Burma accepted. Please apply Box No. 7872, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3215

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Large SHOW ROOM for motors, chemists, jewellers, press, etc., just opposite Marine Lines Station T. No. 3637.
G R3155

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 3.
C R2551

TO LET—SHOPS and GODOWNS at Mint Road, and Mody Street, Fort. Apply DHANJIBHOY JAMSHEDJI, 17, Nanabhai Lane, Fort.
C R3221

TO LET—At SANTACRUZ for high-class vegetarian Hindoos only. Block (Hall, three bed-rooms, Kitchen). Apply DRAVIN BALSUKHRAM, Lake View, Santacruz
C R3217

BUNGALOWS TO LET at Grant Road, near Persian Bakery. To be let floors and portions of floor at reduced rent. Apply to MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS, Tel. No. 1688, Winter Road, Malaban Hill and Tel. No. 209, 2nd Fofalwady, Bhuleshwar.
C R3157

TO BE LET—OFFICES in a newly built property near Hornby Road, at Gunbow Street next to fire bridgade. Electric lift and fittings provided. Rent reasonable. Aplly SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., Khadak, or S. R. Bottlewala & Co., Hornby Road.
C R3176

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Large ROOMS at Sandhurst Road for Show Room or office purposes. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 7870. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3206

FLATS ARE TO BE LET to Hindus, Rent Rs. 50 to 150, 5 minutes' walk from Santa Cruz. Apply to N. J. MODI, 94, Meadow Street.
C R3167

MATHERAN CAIRNMORE TO LET—For hot season fully furnished Drawing and dinning room with 4 bedrooms, dressing and bath rooms attached. Apply D. P. JEEJEEBHOY, Pedder Road, Bombay.
C R3183

TO BE LET—At 181, Hornby Road, a decent OFFICE PREMISES Apply LUXMIDAS BHIMJI, 181, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R3208

TO BE LET—SHEDS, very useful for Workshop, Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road; all steel structure, also open space. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., 310, Mint Road, Fort or 310 Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle
C R1291

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of Bungalow at Bandra, healthy locality, facing the sea, open on all sides with Garrage or Stable. Suitable for Khojas or Parsis. Apply Box No. 7874A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3219

TO LET—From 1st April, one FLAT at Club Back Road, consisting of 3 bed rooms, one drawing room, one dining room, 2 bath rooms, 1 cook room and 1 servants' room with electric lights, fans and gas stoves. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply D. ABRAHAM & SONS, 34, Churchgate Street, Fort.
C R3218

TO BE LET—SIXTEEN FLATS in a quite new building, up-to-date, good situation between Lady Jamsedji Road and Caddle Road, near Catholic Victoria Church, Reasonable Rent. Inquire in the premises or at Ahmed Abdul Sattar, 246-48, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay
C R3064

TO BE LET—A big SHOW-ROOM, suitable for Motors or Motor Repair Workshop, near Ford Automobiles, French Bridge. Apply for particulars to the BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C R3213

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—GODOWN, vicinity fort, Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 7847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D 12450

WANTED—A dry airy GODOWN on or about Hornby Road. Apply N C. SHROFF and CO., Custom Road.
D R3209

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE or LEASE—Twenty-six acres of land, suitable for fruit plantation or poultry farming within half an hours walk from Ry. Station Loni. Apply V. E. JADHAVE, Ry. Station Loni.
G R3265

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Owner going to Europe. Canoe-shaped VICTORIA, BAY HORSE and new HARNESS, 4 Cylinder BUICK CAR, 4 Cylinder ESSEX CAR, bought recently. One Fancy Ladies' ALMIRAH inlaid work with double oval glass-doors. Apply to J. P. DASTUR, Solicitor, Hornby Road.
J C12521

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built expensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt or request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

SELLING seven seaters FIAT, DUGE TAXI. Apply JAMSHEDJI BHAT HENA, Khotwady. G. Lane.
JA R3186

HAVE YOU HEARD that FIAT, and ITALA LORRY CHASSIS are being sold by The ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, at Real Bargains.
JA R3117

SINGER MOTORCYCLE with Sidecar A-1 Condition. Perfect running order. Sacrifice Rs. 750 or nearest offer. Inspection, whole day. Dass, Proctor Road, "Kennaway House", Block 7.
JA R3216

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—16 H P. COMPOUND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE. 120 lbs. pressure Rs. 7,000 Inspection invited. BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore.
K R3212

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—New or little used, in complete order, A. C. ELECTRIC FANS, 54 ins. Blades. Apply sharp stating prices to Box No. 7868, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3203

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (7th Edn. revised and improved) is, as INDIAN MIRROR says, "Excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, and Latin and other foreign expressions commonly in use in newspapers." Price Rs. 1-8. Apply to AUTHOR at 10, Mati Lal Seu Lane, Narkeldanga, (E.) CALCUTTA.
L

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street.
M R3190

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees moderates. Enrolment daily; Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi. Bombay. Prospectus on Application.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ACCOUNTANCY—Correspondence tuition in Accounts Costing, etc. and all commercial examinations by qualified European Accountants. Apply Dept. "B. C." Accountancy College of India, Simla.
M R3084

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCIAL PARTNER in a Local High School. Apply Box No. 7871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3207

WANTED—A person wants to purchase, or join as a partner in, an old-established shop or business, preferably book-selling. Only those realising more than Rs. 5,000 net per annum, need apply to Box No. 7858, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R3172

OVER 50 per cent nett profit guranteed, quite a new manufacturing Industry. Financing Partner required. Apply Box No. 7865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
R R2200

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DECHANE'S HERBAL BITTERS Substitutes Quinine; more efficacious and Cheaper. In demand. WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS. Samuel Bhusare DeChane's Representative, 369, Nana Peth, Poona.
T R3181

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—SPECIAL OFFER.—To enable the public to buy New, Rebuilt, Little Used or Second-hand Typewriters at this time when prices are high, we have decided to reduce to the lowest the price of our whole stock for ONE MONTH only. Earnest buyers are sincerely advised to avail themselves of the opportunity. Investigate, and you will be convinced. Call or write. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Fox portable New with Case	175
Corona folding New with case	195
Remington No. 10, visible	185
Remington No. 10, Factory Rebuilt	275
Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt like new	225
Royal Visible	125
Remington No. 7, Rs. 100, No. 8, Brief	110

Ribbons, Carbons and all supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO. Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.
S

FOR SALE—BAILED GRASS, about 17000 maunds available at Diwanganj G. I. P. Ry. Rate rupee one per maunds including customs duty. Offers considered. Apply to FOREST SECRETARY to Heir Apparent BHOPAL.
T R12227

HEAVEN ON EARTH—Enjoy Heavenly pleasures by getting all you require from Kashmir from us. Donegal Tweeds Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yards by 24"). Handpicked fresh Saffron Rs. 3 per Tola. Rivecollected genuine Lotus Honey Re. 1 per Tola. We deal in all articles manufactured or found in Kashmir. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir).
L R3060

11 LBS. PARCEL BEST WALNUTS Rs. 5-8; 5 lbs. selected sultanas, chilgoza or almonds Rs. 7 and 7-8, respectively; 5 lbs. unstoned apricots or dry figs Rs. 6 and 6-8 respectively; 5 lbs. dried plums or black currants Rs. 5-8, each; 11 lbs. parcel mixed dry fruits Rs. 14. Charges included. FRESH AND DRY FRUITS AGENCY, Kashmir. Tele. 'Evergreen.'
T R3210

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 4 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5).
10866

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "INDUS MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of shortage, short-delivery and damage, etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Bombay.
25th March, 1922.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One Mather and Platts Khakee Dyeing PLANT, consisting of one Raising Machine with two cisterns, one continuous open washing machine with four cisterns, two three Bowl padding mangles, one Hotflue drying apparatus, and one Steel H. P. Vertical open width bleaching kier. All quite new and unused. Apply Box No. 7861, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C

TO LET.

OFFICE PREMISES on second floor with two lifts in Apollo Street. Area about 7,000 square feet. May be let as one office or divided to suit incoming tenants. Light and airy, and every modern convenience. Rent moderate. Occupation immediate.
Apply to:
THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
Apollo Street, Fort.
C12494

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A MOTOR LAUNCH in good condition. Apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Nicol Road, Fort.
C12348

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. D. (GENERAL BRANCH.)

WANTED

FOR IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT, two Executive Engineers for three years in the General Branch of H. E. H. the Nizam's P. W. D. on a salary of O. S. Rs. 800—1,200 plus T. A. as allowed by State C. S. R. (O. S. Rs. 116-10-8 B. G. Rs. 100) according to qualifications and experience.
Only qualified Engineers with sufficient experience in Roads and Buildings Branch need apply, with testimonials (which will not be returned) before 15th April, 1922.
The applicants should state their age and nationality and the present or the last pay drawn.

(Sd.) M. KARAMAT ULLAH,
Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P. W. D., G. B.
Hyderabad-Deccan.
C17403

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

A new time table will come into force from the 1st April, 1922, the timings of Mail and Passenger trains will be approximately the same with the following exceptions:—
No. 19 Down Poona Express will leave Victoria Terminus at 7/50 instead of 7/55 a.m.
No. 22 Up Poona Express will leave Poona at 18/0 instead of 15/0 o'clock and arrive at Victoria Terminus at 22/45.
A new Express train conveying 1st 2nd and 3rd class passengers will commence running between Bombay and Madras from 1st April 1922, to the following timings:

35 DOWN.

Victoria Terminus	... ...	Dep. 8/30
Poona	... ...	Arr. 13/10
		Dep. 13/40
Raichur	... ...	Arr. 4/0
		Dep. 4/25
Madras	... ...	Arr. 21/0

36 UP.

Madras	... ...	Dep. 7/0
Raichur	... ...	Arr. 23/50
		Dep. 0/15
Poona	... ...	Arr. 15/0
		Dep. 15/30
Victoria Terminus	... ...	Arr. 20/15

Mail fares will be charged by these trains over the G. I. P. Railway.
For full particulars see the sheet Time-tables exhibited at stations or apply to Station Masters or the undersigned.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th March, 1922.
C12503

FOR SALE.

UNIQUE AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTERS.

THE FOLLOWING BIOSCOPE outfits are in perfect running order and are available at specially reduced prices:—

1. Cinema Outfit No. 1, 1 Latest Model Pathe Bioscope complete outfit, Original Price ..... Rs. 2,152
One Spare Projector ..... ,, 696
One Pathe Engine, 70 volts ..... ,, 2,650
Cinema screen and other spare parts ,, 400

Original Price. Total ..... Rs. 5,898

There are four such sets.
Sale Price. Rs. 4,500/- each set.

2. Cinema Outfit No. 1. Latest Model Pathe Bioscope complete outfit, Original Price ..... Rs. 2,152
One Spare Projector ..... ,, 696
Cinema Screen and other spare parts ,, 400
Universal Engine 4-cylinder, 60 vots with trolly ..... ,, 4,000

Original Price. Total ..... Rs. 7,248

There are two such sets.
Sale Price. Rs. 5,500/- each set.

3. Cinema Outfit No. 1. 1 Latest Model Pathe Bioscope complete outfit, Original Price ..... Rs. 2,152
One Spare Projector ..... ,, 696
Cinema Screen and other spare parts ,, 400
One Kelvin set, 2-cylinder ..... ,, 3,500

Original Price. Total ..... Rs. 6,748

Sale Price Rs. 5,250/-.

4. Cinema Outfit No. 1. 1 Latest Model Pathe Bioscope complete outfit, Original Price ..... Rs. 2,152
One Spare Projector ..... ,, 696
Cinema Screen and other spare parts ,, 400
1 Brass engine set, 70 volts ..... ,, 3,000

Original Price. Total ..... Rs. 6,248

Sale Price. Rs. 5,000/-.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

All the above sets are in perfect working order, and with which cinema shows are being conducted now in the Assam Tea District, under contract with the Indian Tea Association, Propaganda Sub-Committee, Calcutta, Delivery either at the places where the shows are being given or in Calcutta, by the end of March. For further particulars apply Messrs. J. F. MADAN & CO., 5, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.
C12505

PUBLIC NOTICES

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.
HYDERABAD DECCAN.

WANTED.—Competent MEDICAL MEN with British or Indian University qualifications and possessing sound knowledge of Urdu to undertake translations of Medical books into Urdu for the proposed Medical Faculty of the Osmania University. Applications with full details regarding qualifications, present salary, experience of teaching or translation work, references etc., should be sent at the latest by the 27th April 1922 to the Registrar, Osmania University, Hyderabad. Applicants shuld state whether they are prepared to undertake the work at Hyderabad as whole-time paid translators, or on piece-work outside Hyderabad, stating also the salary or remuneration required. Authors of published works can also communicate with the undersigned if they desire to have their works revised and published by the University.

H. A. ANSARI,
Registrar,
Osmania University.
C12524

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

TEMPLE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED British Standard Test, Ready Delivery.
Further particulars from the AGENTS.
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

(1) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the principal sum of Rs. 100 secured by each of the debenturs issud by this Company and secured by a trust, deed dated the 14th day of November, 1912, and made between the Company of the one part and Sir Thomas William Birkett and Pranjiwandas Narandas Esquire of the other part will be paid and satisfied on and after MONDAY, the first day of May at the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, during office hours on presentation and delivery of the debenture in discharge of the principal moneys thereby secured. Notice is also given that interest on the principal sum secured by each of such debentures (loss income Tax) for the period from 1st January, 1922, to 1st May 1922 will be paid at the same place and time on and after the day abovementioned. No interest will be paid in respect of the principal sum secured by the debentures after the 1st day of May, 1922.
Arrangements are being made for a new issue of debentures, notice of which will be given in due course and preference will be given to all existing debenture holders. These new debentures will be issued as from the 1st of May 1922.
Dated this 25th day of February, 1922.
By Order of the Board.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Agents.

(2) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

ISSUE OF 10,000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF RS. 100 EACH BEARING INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS Company, Limited, will issue on the 1st day of May, 1922, Registered Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 10 lacs secured by a mortgage to Trustees of the Company's lands, mill and other buildings and machinery and repayable on the expiration of ten years from that date (i.e., on 1st May 1932) and carrying interest (not free from Income Tax) at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable half yearly, on the 1st day of November and the 1st day of May in each year by Interest Warrants issued to the Registered holders of the debentures on the Bankers of the Company in Bombay nominated in the debentures.
Applications accompanied with a remittance of the full amount of the value of the debentures applied for and containing the full name, address and signature of the applicant must be sent to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., the Agents of the Company, at the registered office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than 12 noon on the 30th day of April, 1922.
Receipts for the amount of the remittance will be forwarded by post to the applicants to be exchanged for the debentures when allotted and havo been made out and are ready for delivery.
Where no allotment is made the remittance in full and in case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for the balance will be returned to the applicant without interest.
In allotting these debentures preference will be given to former debenture holders of the Company. The former debenture holders can send in their applications accompanied with their debentures instead of cash monies.
Forms of application can be obtained from Messrs. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd., Bombay, Messrs. The National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and Messrs. The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay and also from the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, dated 15th of March, 1922.
C12432

TENDERS.

STEAM TRAWLER FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the steam trawler "William Carrick."
The vessel is a castle type trawler built by Bow, McLachlan and Co., Paisley, in 1917. Registered tonnage 113. Engines, triple expansion. I. H. P. 480. Coal consumption per 24 hours, 9 tons. Speed 9 knots. Fish hold fully insulated with cork and equipped with brine freezing plant. Refrigerating plant by Lightfoot and Co., capacity two tons; full supply of spares. Wireless installation not fitted but available. Spare propeller. Adequate supply of fishing gear with spares
Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned with whom inspection can be arranged.
Tenders will be received up to 15th April, 1922, inclusive and should be addressed to
R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries,
New Custom House, Bombay.
C12319

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3515 of 1920.

(1) KESHAVJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ, (2) RATANSEY HIRJI BHOJRAJ and (3) NANJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Money lenders, residing at First Pathan Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) NATHMAL HEMRAJ, alias NATHMAL HEMAJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff, residing at Dadar, outside Bombay. (2) SAGARMAL GANESHMAL also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, a minor, under the age of 18 years, residing at Rani, by his Guardian-ad-litem the said Nathmal Hemraj of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadar outside Bombay ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1921, the following immoveable properties will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of the Hon'ble Court. Lots Nos. 1 and 2 shall be sold on Sunday, the 26th day of March, 1922, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises and Lot No 3 shall be sold on Wednesday, the 5th day of April 1922 at the hour of 5 o'clock, in the afternoon before the Commissioner at his office in the Court House.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground at the village of Danda Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Thana, situated on the Santa Cruz Juem Road, containing by admeasurement 1785 sq ars yards being part of Final Plot No. 25 under the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. II and registered in the Collectors books under Survey No. 298 Revision Survey No. 351 Pot No. 2 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East partly by the Public Road and partly by the property formerly belonging to Nanabhai Rustomji Jamasji and now belonging to Chaganlal Keshavji on or towards the West by the properety forming lot No. 2 on or towards the South by the said Santacruz Juem Road and on or towards the North by a vacant land belonging to Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar together with bungalow and unfinished stables standing thereon.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground at the village of Danda Santacruz in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Thana situated on the Santacruz Juem Road containing by admeasurement 1149 square yards or thereabouts being part of Final plot No. 25 under the Santacruz town Planning Scheme No. II and registered in the books of the Collector under No 298 Revision Survey No. 351 Pot No. 2 bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said property forming Lot No. I on or towards the West by the property of Umasant S. Desai on or towards the South by the said Santacruz Juem Road on or towards the North by the vacant land of Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar together with the Bungalow (unfinished) standing thereon.

LOT NO. 3.

Particulars of the Anik Property:—
All those pieces of land or ground or fields situate at Anik in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Salsette, District Thana and registered for Land Revenue as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area Acre	Gunthas	Assessment Rs.	As.	Ps.
5	2	2	0	22	5	9	3
23	7	1	0	5½	0	9	0
164	58	2	0	18½	3	12	0
132	48	2	0	33½	5	9	0
141	50	9	0	2½	0	5	0
164	58	1	1	18	19	8	0
171	58	9	0	34½	6	8	0
235	68	4	0	7	0	15	0
251	71	1	0	7½	1	8	0
238	68	1	0	4½	0	8	0
258	72	4	0	4½	0	8	0
259	72	6	0	4½	0	11	0
260	72	7	0	7	0	15	0
		Total	5	35½	41	11	0
		VARKAS LAND.					
207	84	3	0	8	0	8	0
183	50	9	0	20	1	8	0
186	59	12	0	15	0	9	0
188	59	14	0	5	1	2	0
303	98	7	0	14	0	13	0
340	104	45	1	12	0	9	0
651	208	8	0	12	8	7	0
		Total	3	6	7	1	0
		Grand Total ...	9	1½	48	12	0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 23rd day of February, 1922.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administrations of the property and credits (estate and effects) of SOMESHWAR MAHASHANKER JANI, widower late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.
MAHASHANKER ADITRAM JANI of Ghadakhan (Gujrat) Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, temporarily residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRAINSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this ninth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 9th day of February, 1922.
Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12518

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KADERBHAI ESAJI BHATHIARA of Bombay Borah Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 1st Street,, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 154 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. , New No. 10163, 10164, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 5778 5779 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 1663-1664 and Street Nos. 7 and 9 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Laxmibai on or towards the West by the property of Dhamaji Negoo on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage on or towards the South by Kamatipura 1st Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1922.

CHITNIS KANGA AND MANBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

C12529

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1922, by the Order of Bai Posanibai widow of Baloo Bhomaji the Receiver appointed in the High Court Suit No. 485 of 1921 by a Consent Order made in the said Suit on the 14th February, 1921, and pursuant to the directions contained in the Court's Order made in the same suit on the 23rd day of February, 1922, our clients purchased the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest against the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, trust, lien, partition, share, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, other wise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 5th Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Sub-Registration District of Bmbay admeasuring 113 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 101, 103 and 105 and E Ward No. 1423 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2865 to 2867, New No. 10526 and New Survey No. 6130 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Persha Sayenna, on or towards the West by the property of Bhika Dhamji, on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 5th Street.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1922.

JUDAH & SOLOMON.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

C12528

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all share business of our clients Messrs. METAL MERCHANTS CO., done by or under the name of Chimanlal Hiralal Mehta has been closed on and from the 30th of July, 1921, and all accounts have been settled and paid up. Our clients are informed that the aforesaid Chimanlal Hiralal Mehta has recommence dealing in shares from the beginning of this month. The public are hereby informed that our clients have nothing to do with any such business in shares which may be done by or under the name of Chimanlal Hiralal Mehta on and after the 30th day of July 1921.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1921.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Messrs. Metal Merchants Co.

C11492

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai PREMKOREBAI, wife of Tulsidas Narayan, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

TULSIDAS NARAYAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All the persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eight day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

Dated this 9th day of March, 1922.

Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C12526

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

Tel. No. 2710. *Telegraphic* "Lodge"

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge,

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—6
1st Class ..	75—100	3 8—5
2nd Class ..	50—70	2-8—3
3rd Class ..	40—	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED CONCESSION FOR UPPER CLASS.

It goes without saying that

Ballwalla & Homi

Who have their Show-rooms at Hornby road, opposit Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprize and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, to latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They posses unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HUMI. Their workmanship of which is as good as any in Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having own more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS,

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List Free on Application.

SAVE

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR

"HOME SAVINGS BANK SCHEME"?

HOME SALES FOR BUSINESSMEN.

A convenient dipository for everyday savings.

HOME SAFES FOR HOUSEWIFES.

Take a Home Safe and save your surplus regularly to make a provision for the rainy days.

HOME SAFES FOR CHILDREN.

Encourage in them the habit of thrift and regular saving by opening with us "Home Savings Safe Savings Bank Accounts" in their names.

For further particulars apply to:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	..
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	300
„ „ Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid Americans Spot	10 03
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	13 25
New York, 11 a.m. ..May ..	17 97
(As known in Liverpool at ..July ..	17 37
closing time.) ..Oct. ..	16 96
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. ..May ..	16 65
..July ..	16 46

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 22nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	10 50
April	10 39
May	10 35
June	10 28
July	10 24
August	10 14
September	10 02
Oct.	9 92
Novembers	9 84
December	9 80
January	9 71
February	9 67

Tease :—Quiet,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 22nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	17 15
April	17 35
May	17 50
June	17 65
July	17 75
Aug.	17 90
September	18 00
Oct.	18 05
Nov.	18 10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 22nd.

M. G. Bengal Good	1 75
„ „ Fully Good	7 15
„ „ Fine	7 55
„ „ No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	8 20
„ „ „ Fully Good	8 60
„ „ „ Fine	9 00
M. G. Broach Good	8 75
„ „ Fully Good	9 15
„ „ Fine	9 55
M, G. Scinde Good, ...	8 65
„ „ Fully Good	7 05
„ „ Fine	9 45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Perts ..	17,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
„ „ to Consinent	..
Futures at New York Mar.	17 95
Futures at New York May	17 88
Futures at New York July	17 35
Futures at New York Oct.	16 97
Futures at New York Jan.	16 68
Spot Cotton at New York	18 25
S ot Cotton at New Orleans	16 63
Futures at New Orleans May	16 61
Futures at New Orleans July	16 45
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	9 8/4
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars U. S, mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	65 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 23rd.

Futures at New York ..	May ..	17 69
	July ..	17 24
	Oct. ..	16 86
	Jan. ..	16 65

Liverpool, Mar. 23rd.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool,	Mar. ..	10 51
	May ..	10 38
	July ..	10 23
	Oct. ..	9 98

London, Mar. 23rd.

Telegraphic Transfers ..	1/8 3/8 Quiet
Bar Gold	£ 4/14/8 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot ..	33 3/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar: 22nd.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/2
Bar Silver Sport	83 5/8
„ „ 2 months hence	38 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—Bear covering. Uncertain.	
Bzr Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
„ 7 day Merket loans	3
„ Discount, Bank of England Rato ..	4 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

London, Mar 4th.

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Mar.-Apl. Paid	54
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. Mar,-Apl. Sellers	53
Australian 62 lbs. Mar. Sellers ..	55/6
Tone :—Inactive.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/8
Hongkong	£ 105
National	£ 31 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold ..	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Sellers	£ 18
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship	Nominal.
Tone of Rapesced :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—Rather Steadier.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£ 9 3/8
Teria Rapeseed :—Mar.-Apl. Buyers..	£ 16 3/4
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-May	£ 19 1/4
Tone :—Very Quiet.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 63
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 78 5/16
Copper Braziers	£ 85
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 84 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 83 7/8
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 97 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	£ 4 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	60
Govt. Securities 3 %	52
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 105

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apl.-May	10 8/4
Plantation First Larex Crepe Mar. ..	7 7/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ..	22 6
Tone :—Steadier.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	1'/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June. July Sellers	19/3
Do. Do. June-July Sellers ..	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/6

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

To day Reuter reported 19 points lower in New York setures and the Marwari Bazar opend this morning for Fully good M.g. Broach April, May at Rs. 445½ and went up to Rs. 448/. It then declined to Rs. 442/- on selling by Marwari Operators and one of the Japanese Houses. The prices again improved to Rs. 447½ the same being the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 445½ At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 445½ and closed at Rs. 443/- Fine M.g. Oowra March opened at Rs. 378/- and declined to Rs. 370½ again improved to Rs. 375½ the same being the rate at 4 p.m. Fine M.g. Oowra May opened at Rs. 387½ and going up by a rupee went down to Rs. 382½. It then improved to Rs. 387½ the same being the rate at 4 p.m. Fully good M.g. Bengal March was Rs. 335/- and May Rs. 339/- nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good demand for fine Berars by Japan Exporters and mills and about 6000 bales are reported to have been sold

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5 P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 24th.

		Rs.
Fally Good Broach ..	April May ..	443
„ „ „	July August ..	337
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	338
„ „ „ ..	July ..	372
Flas Oomra ..	May ..	384
„ „ „ ..	July ..	..

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS,

Bombay, Mar. 24th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April-May ..	448
„ „ „ ..	July-Augt ..	340
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	342
„ „ „ ..	July ..	377
Fine Oomra's ..	May ..	388
„ „ „ ..	July ..	..

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 24th.

Description, Super-Fine	F Good	Good		
M. G. Bengal and sind .. Punjab..	..	360	340	320
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	392	377	3 2	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1 ..	422	407	392	..
M. G, Central P. No 2..	407	392	377	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..
M. G. Punjab American	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 23rd Mar. 1922.

Cotton	12,755	Bales.
Wheat	3,386	Owt.
Linseed	10,4 6	„
Rape, cts	7,5 9	„
Gingelly seed	2,103	„
Poppy seed	6,971	„
Groundnute	5,803	„
Cas ors ed	4,592	„
Rice	5,591	„
Myrabollama	3,147	„
Cottonseed	34,378	„
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	8,795	„
Juwar	681	„
Masur	Nil	
Barley	Nil	
Bajra	2,407	„
Coal	174	Tons.

PIECE-GOODS.

The firmer tone in the Cloth Market has been well maintained during the past week. The demand has been satisfactory and clearances have been on a fair scale. The inquiry has run on all sorts of cloths. Grey shirtings have shewn some improvement. Drills have not attracted much attention. but Jaconets have firmed up by six to eight annas per piece. 44 inches by 22 yards Jaconets have been scarce. A good deal of inquiry has been noticeable in White Shirtings. About fifty cases of Sassoon's "No. 180" White Shirtings in 32 inches by 40 yards have changed hands from Rs. 19-8 to 19-14 per piece, the packing of each case being 100 pieces instead of the usual 50 pieces. Fine White Shirtings 34 inches by 20 yards have also been sold at Rs. 9-8. There has been a good turnover in White Mulls. 39 inches lay 20 yds Gold End Mulls have changed hands at Rs. 10-2, which shews an increase of four annas. Wide width Sacharilla Mulls, in ranges, have been sold at the enhanced value of Rs. 7 per piece average. On the other hand, 36 inches by 20 yards Mulls, similar to Rallis 1440 have been neglected and stocks have accumulated. In Nainsooks the lower qualities in narrow widths have been the chief attraction.

The Manchester Market has been steady and it is reported that some more business is now being done than for some time past for India and China. Makers have been giving out quotations on a free scale and although, it is alleged, that they are willing to accept prices which hardly show any profit, most of the offers so far have been found unworkable, numerous makers are not inclined to restart idle machinery, until profitable business is assured. The effects of the cotton trade slump have been revealed at meetings of the creditrs of Messrs. Rose Hewitt and Co., cotton manufacturers and Messrs. Thomas Discon and Co., Ltd., of Manchester, showing deficiencies of £83,877 and £186,686 sterling respectively. Messrs. Alexander Graham and Co., Ltd., Cotton Manufacturers in Manchester, have also gone into voluntary liquidation with an estimated deficiency of £770,000.

On the other hand, an optimistic note as regards the outlook has been sounded by His Excellency the Governor when addressing the gathering at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday last. He stated that the imports during the last year of general merchandise in Bombay are an absolute record and that last year was the record year for the export trade of Bombay, with the exception of one year, and that the balance of trade is at last on India's side, and that the tone of recovery and confidence in trade was beginning to be felt. But it is interesting to note the reply given by Earl Winterton to Mr. R. Waddington in the House of Commons on Tuesday last that cotton piece-goods imported by India in the twelve months endig 28th February were 1,122 million yards valued at forty-four crores compared with 3,181 million yards, valued at fifty-seven crores during the twelves months ending February 28th, '914. According to British India's overseas trade returns for the last month the imports declined by 32 per cent., while the exports and re-exports increased by 26 and 21 per cent. respectively, which compared with the corresponding month of the previous year showed the balance of trade *against India* to the extent of Rs. 59 lakhs. Then again Mr. Rhodes in the Legislative Assembly pointed out that whereas in 1913-14 the amount of cloth consumed in India was eighteen yards per head, it was only ten yards per head in 1920. The reason for this is that the purchasing power was restricted on account of the higher prices.

In view of what is constantly appearing in the commercial notes of a morning contemporary regarding the alleged dishonesty of piece-goods merchants, it is gratifying to note what Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten, the Chairman of the meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, said in this connection. Referring to a certain resolution which embittered the relations between merchants and dealers last year, he said that this particular difficulty no longer existed. that he believed that all parties concerned have been making an honourable effort to settle their losses between them on an equitable basis, that in spite of those losses the credit of Bombay stood again where it did before the opening of that miserable controversy and that the European merchants of Bombay might take a most legitimate pride in their association with an Indian community of a standing as high as that of any business community in the world. He very rightly stated that, with regard to the appeals made by some manufacturers in England to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to come to their help in connection with the claims and disputes to which they found themselves exposed whilst dealing direct with the Bombay bazaar, the right was by no means necessarily on one side only.

The position of exchange has remained unchanged. The Hon. Mr. Cook, Finance Secretary, in the Council of State on the 22nd instant admitted that the probability of actual rate coming up again (to two shillings) seemed to be remote and that if the rate continued to fluctuate for a further longer period a penny or so round about one shilling four pence, as for some months past, then there would be no excuse to maintain any longer the artificial rate. But in the opinion of Sir Malcolm Hailey, as expressed in the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd instant, the decision to permit the utilisation of the interest on the Paper Currency Securities as revenue during the current and next year upto March, 1923, would assist rather than depress exchange. It is gratifying to note that some importing firms have granted further extensions for the fixing of the exchange at the request of the merchants concerned.

In the Legislative Assembly the increase in the 3½ per cent. excise duty on cotton goods was refused by 55 to 38 votes and Mr Rhodes' proposal that the import duty on cotton piece-goods should remain at 11 per cent *ad valorem* was passed by 63 to 30 votes, on the declaration made by Sir Malcolm Hailey that Government intended to have free fiscal arrangements for India, and not with the desire to enlist the sympathy of Lancashire. So the increased duty collected in march, on the basis of the original proposals will have to be refunded. It is gratifying to note that Sir Hailey did not press for the increase in the duty on machinery, in view of the strong objections from commercial bodies on this subject.

A notice of motion had been sent to the Secretaries of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association by about a dozen members to the effect that the Government having convicted Mahatma Gandhi, in spite of his strenuous efforts to preach non-violence, the Association resolves that none of its members should directly or indirectly import foreign goods or buy these from stock until Mahatma Gandhi is honourably released or until further resolution is passed, and in default of same the member contravening this resolution should be liable to pay as liquidate damages Rs. 100 per package This matter was placed for discussion before the meeting of the Committee on Thursday afternoon, when it was decided to call an extraordinary general meeting at an early date, and it is expected that such a meeting will be convened probably on Wednesday next by the Secretaries, before which this matter will be placed for consideration.

It is rumoured that the volunteers of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will commence picketting near cloth shops in a short time. Since the conviction of Mahatma Gandhi, it is reported that piece-goods merchants in some places have resolved not to deal in foreign piece-good. The cloth markets will be closed on Tuesday next on account of the "Amvas" holiday.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—	Ins	Yds	Rs. as. p.
Rall's Parl No. 2000 ..	38 x 37½		15 0 0
„ 10 000 ..	45 x „	..	18 0 0
„ No. 33000 ..	45 x „	..	17 0 0
„ „ 8800 ..	37 x „	..	13 8 0
Graham's N. 9780 ..	38 x „	..	15 5 0
„ Yellow Horse ..	41 x 36	..	..
„ No. 2810 ..	44 x 39½	..	..
Dewhurst's BBB ..	38 x 36½	..	23 3 0
„ BB ..	45 x 38 1/2	..	29 0 0
„ Rupee No. 8 ..	18 x 36½	..	..
Bates' No. 12888 ..	41 x 37½/8	..	..
Bombay Co.'s No. 2589 ..	44 x 39	..	..
„ No. 1500 ..	38 x 37½/38	..	15 0 0
„ No. 5000 ..	44 x 37½/38	..	..
Ritchie's No. 5510 ..	39 x 37½/38	..	..
„ „ 4402 ..	41 x „	..	..
„ „ 1366 ..	33 x 37/37½	..	..
Forbes „ 651 ..	18 x 37½/38	..	..
Lyon's Shuzlee ..	32 x „	..	..

GREY DRILLS—				
Papperell's Dragon ..	29 x 40	Net	22 0 0	
Rallí's Musjid No. 425 ..	22 x 40	..	15 0 0	
Mitsui's Elephant ..	28 x 40	..	19 8 0	

GREY JACONETS—				
Rallí's No. 15 ..	45 x 22	..	8 14 0	
„ „ 18 ..	40 x 22	..	7 14 0	
„ „ 188 ..	40 x 22	..	7 4 0	
„ „ 688 ..	44 x 22	..	8 0 0	

WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
Liepman's No 1502 ..	32 x 42	..	27 4 0	
H.B.T.C. 40000 ..	38 x 40	..	32 8 0	
Rallí's No. 9880 ..	33 x 40	..	19 8 0	
Forbes' K-B. 100 ..	32 x 40	..	23 0 0	
„ 151 ..	32 x 40	..	..	

WHITE MULLS—				
Rallí's No. 6 ..	41 x 18	..	..	
„ No. 60 ..	48 x 18	..	..	
„ No 860 ..	51 x 18	..	12 0 0	
„ No. 8 00 ..	58 x 18	..	..	
„ No. 88 ..	58 x 20	..	9 10 0	
„ No. 12 0 ..	27 x 18	..	4 12 0	
„ No. 818 ..	38 x 20	..	15 2 0	
„ No. 1440 ..	38 x 20	..	8 8 0	
„ No. 5552 ..	42 x 20	..	12 0 0	
„ No. 2788 ..	42 x 20	..	14 4 0	
„ No. 1703 ..	52 x 20	Net	11 0 0	
Ritchie's No. 1503 ..	27 x 18	..	4 10 0	
„ No. 119 ..	32 x 18	..	5 6 0	
„ No. 229 ..	42 x 18	..	6 2 0	
„ No. 33 ..	47 x 18	..	6 14 0	
„ 18/48 28", 48", ..	51 x 18	..	7 0 0	
„ No 95 ..	55 x 20	..	8 10 0	
„ „ 66000 ..	43 x 18	..	6 12 0	
„ „ 80000 ..	„ „	..	7 4 0	
„ No. 775 ..	40 x 18	..	..	
„ No. 870 ..	44 x 18	..	..	
„ No. 975 ..	40 x 18	..	..	
„ No. 615 ..	„ „	..	6 0 0	
Graham's "Rallies" ..	38 x 36	..	9 10 0	
„ No. 148 ..	34 x 18	..	..	
„ No. 850 ..	36 x 18	..	14 .. 0	
Greaves No. 5068 ..	37 x 18	..	8 8 0	

WHITE NAINSOOKS—				
Rallí's No. 7073/8090 ..	37 x 18	..	5 8 0	
„ Nos. 61/81 ..	„ „	..	5 2 0	
„ No. 1900 ..	„ „	..	4 5 0	
„ No. 39620 T.B. ..	36 x 22	..	8 0 0	
Graham's Nos. 88/8888 ..	28 x 18	..	5 8 0	
„ 95950/97970 ..	„ „	..	..	
„ Saraswati ..	36 x 18	..	9 12 0	
„ "Epco W/WWW ..	34 x 18	..	6 12 0	
„ No. 50000 ..	„ „	..	7 4 0	
„ Nos. 83340/83350/83360 ..	„ „	..	7 12 0	
Lyon's Nos. 6545/6550/6707 ..	36 x 18	..	4 12 0	
Greaves' Nos. 50000/55000 ..	„ „	..	..	
„ No. 6000 T.B. ..	38 x 22	..	7 6 0	
Ritchie's Nos. 5500/4510/6520 ..	25 x 18	..	4 10 0	
S. W. & Co's Nos. 5800/5820 ..	„ „	..	..	
„ "Hoop Co." ..	„ „	..	4 11 0	
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ ..	„ „	..	..	

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 24th.

Bank Telegraphic	1, 3 9 32
Bank Demand	1/3 5/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1 3 9/16
Fos. Demand	305
American Dollars	311
Honkong Dollars	193
Shanghai	263
Japan	170
Singapore	182 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 24th.

Ready.	Bazaar Rates. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 ..	70 0 0	10 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-3070	0 0 0	10 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	75 9 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	10 4 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	10 4 0	11 4 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 1 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, White 80-165 ..	77 0 0	15 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	74 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	72 0 0	....
Teelseed Black..	68 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	15 0 0
Groundnuts	74 0 0	....
Jawa	....	....
Mowraseed	8 0 0	....
Barley	44 0 0	....
Castorseed	52 0 0	10 10 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37 0 0	5 6 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 12 0
Linseed May	14 7 0

MILL STORES MARKET.

March 24.

There has been nothing fresh to report in the mill stores market this week which has passed full of letharcy. The volume of business transacted in this week was decidedly below normal, and neither Healds, Reeds, roller cloth, nor Leather sundries witnessed any animation in the transactions. The Home offers for 15/40s. Heads have remained firm and are 34d. C. I. F. Bombay. Reeds are quoted at slightly varying prices by various manufacturers according to the B. W. G. Roller cloth was rather dull and a few lots changed hands at Rs. 10/6/0 whereas, Sizing flannels had practically nothing new to be reported. Cylinder and doffer billets of Syke make are comparatively scarce. Other makers' stuff is being offers at Re. 1 per ft Bandings are slightly active, as the yarn market has also improved to some extent. The quotations are almost the same as in our previous column.

CHEMICALS -- MARKET.

March 22.

The quotations are as under:—

Salt Aniline Rs. 0/13/6 (scarce and active).
Salt Antimony Rs. 1/1/0 (dull as usual).
Salt Epsom Rs. 8/8/0 (slight rise).
Salt Glauber Rs. 5/8/0 (steady).
Soda Sulphide Rs. 25 (dull).
Soda Caustic 98 per cent Rs. 32 (brisk).
Soda Hydrosulphide Rs. 1/10/0.
Soda Bichromate Rs. 64.
Soda Washing Rs. 9.
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0/5/0.
Potash Bichromate Rs. 70 (fair enquiry).
Chloride Zinc Rs. 25 (good demand).
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 8/8/0.
Lead Brown sugar Rs. 36 (steady).
Bleaching Rs. 21.

March 24.

The new and active features which developed in the last week have been again arrested in the course of this week. Demand dropped, and the stock holders resumed their usual tendency to dispose off their holdings. Mills are very quiet, and no important transactions have been noticed. Farina saw slight upward movement which had no backing this week. The rate kept dull at Rs. 21-8-0 Magnesium chloride had nothing new. Zinc Chloride is steady at Rs. 24/25 per cwt. Epsom salt has again been scarce and the price ruled firm at Rs. 8/8/0 per cwt Aniline salt saw robust enquiry and various lots changed hands at Rs. 0-14-6 per lb. There is keen enquiry for this salt but little stocks are available. Sodium sulphide U. A. has no interesting demand. The price now keeps steady at Rs. 25/4/0. Japanese sodium sulphide had little demand at Rs. 21 Sago flour is another commodity which has been steady advance during the whole week. The price is Rs. 15 per cwt.

The general tone of the market is quite healthy, and German chemicals are arriving in large lots, regularly shipped from Hamburg. English chemicals have been practically ousted from the field of competition. Also that the German chemicals are offered at much cheaper prices, which is decidedly in interest of Indian textile industry. The recent increase in duty by 4 per cent. has at present little effect in the market.

QUO

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting to protest against the Hornby Road, Bellard Pier Scheme, Excelsior Theatre, 5 p.m., Sir H. A. Wadya to preside

The S.S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Mr. D. N. Patel's lecture on Shah. Nameh, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Institute of Sceenie, 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, morning the 27th instant at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

A POONA TRIBUTE.

The Managing Committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha passed a resolution congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on his conviction and sentence in the cause of the nation, and also congratulating the nation in its maintaining the spirit of Non-Violence, in this hour of trial.

TRAFFIC R. ASSOCIATION.

A meting of the Executive Committee of the above Association will meet at the office of Mr. L. R. Tairsei, 70 Apollo Street Fort Bombay to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

YOUNG KHOJA BROTHERHOOD.

The fith annual social gathering of the above institution will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-45 p.m., at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, when Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt. will preside.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Dhanjibhai Navroji Patel, G B. V. C., on "Some of the Episodes of the Shah-Nameh of Firdusi—their comparison with certain other well-known Episodes," with renderings in Gujarati Poetry of relevant Extracts from the "Shah-Nameh' Episodes, Naib-Dastur R. E. Sanjana presiding. All are cordially invited to attend.

TODAY'S MEETING.

HORNBY ROAD-BELLARD PIER SCHEME.

A protest meeting in connection with the Hornby Road-Bellard Pier Scheme will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Excelsior Theatre at 5 p.m., Sir H. A. Wadya to preside.

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Council of the Fort District Congress Committee Mr. Doongersey Moolji was appointed Joint Secretary in place of Mr. Mathoordas Tricamji resigned.

"G" WARD DIST CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m., in the office of the Committee, Chhapra Building Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Swami Satya Deva will speak on the Present Crisis and our Responsibility, and Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Vithal Lele, owner of a printing press at Dadar reports to the police that on Sunday night last his premises were entered into and wearing apparel and cash valued at Rs. 693, were stolen.

Ranchod Lakhma, a Shroff at Sandhurst Road reports that on Tuesday a bag containing valuable worth Rs. 1037 was missing from his cupboard.

Mr. C. E. Sutton, an Assistant in Messrs. Asquith and Lord reports that their premises were burgled on Monday last and articles valued at Rs. 3,414 stolen.

Mr. W. Nind, Assistant Collector of Customs reports theft of clothing, etc., valued at Rs. 340 on Sunday last.

PROTEST ON MOTOR IMPORT DUTY.

The Society of Indian Motor Traders, Hughes Road, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the Finance Member, Government of India, Delhi:—"The Society of Indian Motor Traders, Bombay, respectfully protests against the proposed increase of duty on motor cars, parts and accessories to 30 per cent. Believes increase will defeat its own object by reducing consumption thereby affecting importations. Motor vehicle is a necessity in India especially to solve problem of transportation due to insufficiency of railway facilities. Is of opinion that motor industry is entitled to every encouragement and also that it is already heavily taxed."

A DEPORTEE CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Meckenna charged one Sawdaralli Miaalli alias Abdullakhan, a Mohamedan deportee with committing an offence of returning to Bombay while he was undergoing the term of deportation without the permission of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. The accused was deported for the term of two years. He was arrested by the police on the 21th of February last at Mint Road.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

V. M. SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

Fresh donations to the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind have been announced. The total, including the amount previously acknowledged, viz., Rs. 4,27,415-15-11, now stands at Rs. 4,32,117-15-11. Among the principal donations lately received are:—

The Bombay Government Grant-in-aid for 1921-22, Rs. 3,414; the Trustees of the Kanjee Khetsey Charities, through their Chairman, Mr. Girdharlal H. Mehta, for November and December, 1921, Rs. 400; the Mahajan of Jibuti, Abysinia, through Shah Nathubhai Mulji of Bombay, Rs. 250; Mr. Shantidas Askaran, President, Feeding the Poor Committee, in honour of the Royal visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Rs. 200; Mr. Ahmed Rahimtoola, Rs. 120.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector MacKenna charged one Jagannath Subramdas, a petition writer, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a insured letter containing two Government Currency notes of Rs. 100 each, belonging to one Ganpat Bhikoo, a peon in the Office of the Collector of Bombay, the complainant.

The complainant's story was that on the 16th instant Mr. Gole, the Inspector in the Office of the Collector of Bombay, gave him a letter to be registered. The letter contained two currency notes of the value of Rs. 100 each. He took the letter to the General Post Office. A clerk there told him that there was an error in the address and asked him to have it corrected. He took the letter to the accused, who asked him to fetch a needle and thread. When he returned the accused had absconded. He, then, made a report to the police, who arrested him on the 20th instant.

Shrimal Navalmal, said that the accused came to his shop on the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m. and purchased a ring for Rs. 21-14. He gave him a currency note of Rs. 100. He returned the balance to him.

Accused pleaded guilty. His Worship on the evidence convicted him and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

At the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Inspector Chapman charged Eric Leslie Dicks, Stores Manager, Hyland Motor Company Ld. with causing death of a person by rash and negligent driving of a motor car on the night of 25th February last at Falkland Road.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused was driving his car, along with three other companions, when it got on to the pavement and knocked down 3 men one of whom was Mahomed Hoosein Asrafkhan, who died in the hospital.

Several prosecution witnesses were examined who said that the accused was driving the car very fast and did not sound the horn. The car rushed on to the pavement. They further alleged that after the accident had occurred, the accused bolted away, leaving the car.

The defence of the accused was that as he was passing a victoria and turning towards the left to get to the proper side one of the tyres burst. He sounded the horn and applied the breaks, with the result that the car swerved suddenly towards the left and jumped on the pavement, knocking down the injured persons and the deceased. He and his companions got down and helped the deceased and the injured person. Someone from the crowd shouted out "Maro Maro" and he was struck with a stick on his right wrist. He, therefore, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

After the evidence had been recorded, His Worship discharged the accused.

COCAINE WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Shait charged one Piceiennice Vianegla, an Italian seaman, with being in possession of 30 tolas of cocaine, collectively valued at Rs. 450, without any license.

Bhanoo Atmaram, P. C. 1063 "T" said on the 21st instant at about 7 p.m. the accused and two others were getting out of the Yellow Gate of the Alexandra Docks. He arrested him and took him to a Customs Preventive Officer. On being searched, cocaine of the above mentioned quantity was found tied round his waist.

The accused pleaded guilty. The magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Mar. 24.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-11-0.
Bars Gold forward 28-7-0.
Bars Silver ready 90-4-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 89-14-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 89-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/32.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/8.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 9/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 11/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 13/32.
Tone of Exchange Quiet Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 306.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 326.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 316.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170¼.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 165½.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 196.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 182½.
On New York Bank's selling D D 361
London Gold ready sh. 94-8.
London Silver ready d. 33-6.
Londn Silver forward d. 33-4.
Tone of Silver Dull America, Continent and China sold, India bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.38¾.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.50.
Swiss Exchange 22.50.
Belgium Exchange 52.10.
Italian 85.70.
German Exchange Mrks. 1450.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56.
5 per cent War Loan 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 90.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 99/12.
5½ per cent War Bnds due 1928 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1929 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

FINANCE.

Mney market was steady, with call rate remaining unaltered at about 5 per cent. The short deposit rate is about 5½ per cent to 6½ per cent. The Imperial Bank balance is down by Rs. 13 lacs, and the bank rate is unchanged. There was a feeling of relief in the money market on the adoption by the Assembly to utilise the interest on the Paper Currency securities as revenue during the current year and next. Thus the process of deflation will be slow, and if carried out in the slack season, it can never disturb the money market and trade generally.

Exchange was well maintained throughout the week round 1/3 9/32. Both Calcutta and Rangoon report Bills showing, while a fair amount of T T was bought for Bullion imports. The balance of trade against India was for Rs. 59 lacs, and if the exports improve further, the balance would turn in our favour very soon. The American Exchange on London improved from dollars 4.33 ot dollars 4.40.

Gold was steady to firm with a good demand for ready lots. The daily off-take is about 20,000 tolas, and the stock is estimated at about one and half lacs tolas. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 1,91,130 in bullion, 27 boxes and Rs. 1,68,266 in coins.

Silver was a steady but uncertain market, on acount of revival of the talk about Import duty. The Assembly has done well in rejecting the proposal and we welcome the remarks of the Finance member that they do not wish to interfere with the free export and import of precious metals.

The daily off-take averaged about 120. bars and the stock is estimated at about 2800 bars. The total import of silver during the week amounted to Rs. 1,91,800 in coins and 3096 bars.

The Shanghai/London rate is 3/2½ per tael, Hongkong/London 2/5½ per dollar and Japan/London 2/1 15/16 per yen.

SHARES.

The market had a steady appearance throughout the week, with large business passing in Cotton Mill shares. The attention of the market is focussed round Nagpurs, Swadeshi, Kohinoors, Currims and Davids, while there was some activity in Simplexs, New Greats and Pearls. Most of the shares would be quoted at ex-dividend rates after the April settlement is over, and it would be worth while watching the activity of the big operators. The coming week is the settlement week, and we do not expect any material change as business for the most part will be confined to "Budlis" and deliveries.

The turning down of both the cotton excise duty and the Import duty on cotton cloth is likely to have a salutary effect on our mill industry, and we sincerely hope the Government of India will not insist on them; it must however be remembered that the final decision rests with the Executive Council of the Government of India.

The following are the highest and the lowest rates for the week:—

Nagpurs Highest 4915, Lowest 4835; Swadeshi Highest 5390, Lowest 5260; Kohinoors Highest 3400 c.d. Lowest 3100x.d.; Currims Highest 1752/8, Lowest 1692/8; Davids Highest 1600, Lowest 1547/8; Pearls Highest 1222/8, Lowest 1197/8; Simplex Highest 965, Lowest 910; New Great Highest 947/8, Lowest 920; Bharucha Highest 390, Lowest 380; Crescent Highest 620, Lowest 602/8; By-Dyeing Highest 1620, Lowest 1562/8; Century Highest 930, Lowest 900.

In the miscellaneous section, Trams were steady round Rs. 112; Tata Steel Deferreds were steady about Rs. 225. Imperial Banks were quoted at Rs. 1350 Bank of India's at Rs. 119 and Tata Banks at Rs. 15.

Market closed strong wing to Speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1350, India 119, Central 33/8x.d., Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 66.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2730, Alliance 320, Apollo 914x.d., Birla Mills 97/8, By. Cotton 1180, By-Dyeing 1562/8, Bradbury 1090, Century 900, Cent. India 4915, Colaba Land 2450, Coorla 265, Crescent 605, Currimbhoy 1707/8, David 1600, Edw. Sassoon 540, Fazulbhoy 1420, Ind. Malwa 627/8, Khatao 600, Kohinoor 3135, Luxmi Cotton 4800, Madhavrao Scd. 267/8, M. Petit 4800, Meyer Sassoon 350, New Great 947/8, Pabani 920 Pearls 1200, Shapurji 383/12, Simplex 947/8, Standard 2475, Swan 1145 x d., Swadeshi 5390, Tata Mill 1230n, Vishnu Cotton 2100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 705, Ahd. Elec 150 Alcock 615, Bn. Burma 505 x.d., B. Burma N. I. 142/8x.d., Bt. Burma pet 9/8x.d., B. Tramway 103/12, B. Flour 1600, B. Steam 220, Burdi Cement 41/8, Ind. Cement 285, Katni Ord 240x.d., Katni Defd 1119x.d., New India insur 20, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron Ord 61/4, Tata Iron Defd. 220, Tata Iron N. Ord 55, Tata Iron N. Defd 180, Tata Hydro 820, Tata Oil 60 x., Scindia Steam 6/12.

"MR. BAPTISTA'S CANDIDATURE."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The controversy which has been carried through your columns regarding the coming Corporation bye-election for the Byculla ward is regrettable. It has given rise to much unpleasantness already, and the public are at a loss to understand what may be lying behind it all.

To me, as a disinterested citizen, the attitude of Mr. Baptista appears to be very unreasonable, to say the least.

Mr. Baptista has now become more or less the recluse of Matharpacady and is, therefore, too much out of touch to appreciate the many forces that are at work. It is not clear to me why he or his followers want the path before him to be cleared together. Does he or do they want it as a mark of Mr. Baptista's universal popularity? Or if it is only intended to show to the world that Mr. Baptista possesses the confidence of his constituency, would it not be better that he should seek to be returned at the head of the poll in a contested election? I do not know why Mr. Baptista and his supporters should fight shy of a contest unless it be they are not quite confident about the result.

Mr. Baptista's threat of retirement, in case he cannot be assured of a walk-over, does not look as if he means business. There is already a feeling that Mr. Baptsta is either too autocratic or eccentric and his letters to the press only point to that feeling, at the same time also strengthening the position of Mr. V. A. Desai who has observed moderation throughout this unfortunate controversy. No one will be more pleased than the writer of this letter, should Mr. Baptista he returned by a majority, but if for reasons that govern the course of all elections, he should find himself where he was at the close of the general election, I don't think it should be regarded as a serious misfortune.—Yours, etc.

A. RATE PAYER.

A DIVOCE PROBLEM

A correspondent writes in an English journal:—

...A nice question was raised at a dinner-party the other evening —If a wife divorce her husband and he marries again, is the new wife the step-mother of the first wife's children?

There was much variety of opinion. Some thought that a man's second wife, whether his first wife were alive or dead, was *ipso facto* a step-mother; others that she could only be a step-mother if the first wife were dead.

One lady said, "A woman can only be a step-mother to her husband's children if his first wife is dead or if he has divorced her, because if she's dead she's dead, and if she has been divorced she is dead so far as the family is concerned." One sees the point, but the line of rsasoning is dificult to follow.

The question arose out of a double rumpus that has taken place through th attitude of a daughter to her father's new wife and her mother's new husband. Themother divorced the father. Both have married again. It was arranged that the daughter shuld spend part of her time with each parent.

The daughter finsists on addressing her father's new wife by her title, and her mother's new husbans by his surname and military rank. The result is bubbling indignation on both sides. The new wife said it is "insolence"; the new husband said it is "d——d cheek." A tactfull friend suvgested that as she couldn't possibly call her parents' new parents "motrer" and "father" she might use their Christian names.

Neither of them are the sort of person I should dream of calling by their Christian names," restored the daughter. ...

And the upshot of it all is that the father says he will not have his daughter in any of his houses until she can address his wife with proper respect; and the mother says she will have her husband spoken to as if he were a stray guest who had blown into the house. So the girl has gone to live with her grand-mother.

When you come to think of it there is much to be said for the daugher's attitude. With the present arpidity with which people change their hsband and their wives, how can they expect their children to accept successive step-parents? Besides, en these days the children knod too much.e

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of great regret that considering the wealth of material here for psychical research, and its tremendous value to human progress, Bombay, the centre of all progressive activities in India, has given it so little serious thought. Those who are interested in the subject know what a huge amount of work has recently been done in Europe and America on child psychology, adult psychology, race psychology and abnormal psychology. These are not works of mere academic interest. As a result of the study of child psychology new methods of education of children are being tried, and special schools and industrial institutions are springing up for the backward and mentally deficient. The mass of literature that has appeared in adult psychology is gigantic, and it is now possible to experimentally demonstrate the resources of an individual for particular spheres of work, and to advise him along what lines he is capable of making his life a success. Also, until recently, mental disorders were given very little consideration, but as a result of intensive study of abnormal psychology they are treated today with such marked success—at home, as well as in private institutions.

Here in India so many races jostle each other on every side. Here are racial antipathies, incompatibilities and angularities, as well as mutual sympathies, adaptations and adjustments. India going through a transition. She needs to face the fundamental considerations of child psychology, in order that suitable methods of teaching, to meet varying needs, would be possible, especially when free and compulsory education becomes practicable; of adult psychology as it is affected by caste, occupation, race, religion and also the wider questions of racial differences, and inter-racial adjustments. Here is a field in which Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Indian-Christians as well as Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Americans could co-operate in the serene atmosphere of scientific research, and I submit that it is not only very desirable but highly imperative to do so. I hope you will lend the valuable support of your paper so that this great need is seriously recognised, and all who are interested in the subject will help a Psychical Research Society in Bombay to materialise without any unnecessary delay.—Yours, etc.,

STEPHEN CORNELINS,
B.Sc., (Bom.) M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Bombay, February 22.

MR. BAPTISTA'S CONDIDATURE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sorry my candidature has created all this *hullabaloo*. The Corporation was no bed of roses for me. It was hard labour for over 15 years. For this reason and the growing cares of political and labour problems I am reluctant to re-enter the Corporation. In this sense it is absolutely true that I do not desire to seek election, and I made no secret of it. But this is quite different from being misrepresented as *irresponsive* to the alleged public demand upon me to devote some attention to Municipal Administration. My letter was written to remove this impression. I was also told that Mr. Desai would with draw if he was assured by me that I would serve on the Corporation if elected. I therefore mentioned him to remove any misunderstanding under which he may be labouring. But when Mr. Desai declared that his candidature was due to the information conveyed to him by "mutual friends who sounded me" I write to expose the falsehoods of the informants who never saw me or sounded me. Mr. Desai repeats this myth though I have exposed it. And now he says he wrote to "a very close relation" of mine appealling as he confesses "to work for him and secure both the votes of relations and friends." I cannot see what this piece of canvassing has got to do with the false information conveyed to him by the imaginary mutual friends. I have not asked him to withdraw nor do I blame him or his friends and supporters if he does not withdraw. Mr. Tairsee suggested Corporation to defeat Mr. Dhondy. I do not wish to enter into any such Corporation against Mr. Dhondi for personal considerations. I have, however, consented at the earnest entreaty of my friends who nominated me to allow my candidature to stand on its own merits which what the king-makers can accomplish.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpagady, March 23.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The questions put in the Bombay Legislative Council about the B. S. N. Co. last week, prompt me to lay before the public an experience of mine, and I request you will be pleased to publish the same:—

On the 10th of October last,—having bought a ticket for Mangalore by the s. s. "Juba", and placed my things on board I paid a hasty visit to Crawford Market, but on returning I found the ship had already started. On my remonstrating to the head clerk (who I hear was responsible for the early departure of the ship), he emphatically maintained that the ship had left at 1-30 as advertised. It was no use arguing—he would not yield even when pointed to the clock at the Customs House showing about 1-20. He also asserted the same when luckily for me, inside the Company's office, a Christian officer belonging to one of the ships lying in anchor at the docks, never suspecting that the ship had left too early referred to his watch (likely with a view to refute me), but found that it was yet a few minutes to the scheduled time. I was obliged as a result of this early sailing of the ship, to travel by rail to Mangalore, not direct for want of money, but via Madras, where I obtained the aid of a friend, though I had to spend a few rupees more. Further, I had to send several telegrams to secure my thing and for other purposes. If there is one lesson more than another to be learnt from this event, it is the urgent necessity of having a Passengers' Association to safeguard the interests of the travelling public. The public are so apathetic to their own interests that it is no wonder that such serious faults occur. Will some public-spirited and influential men come forward and show that they are really fit for "Swaraj."—Yours, etc.,

JOHN S. SEQUEIRA.

March 20.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any member of the Bombay Legislative Council be pleased to get himself well-informed with and put the following important questions with necessary modifications to the Indian Minister-in-charge of the Educational Portfolio of the Presidency?

After their experience of last seven years, are the Government and the University convinced of the advisability of having at least half the number of members of the Joint Examination Board from headmasters and teachers of high schools, Indian as well as Europeans?

In view of the strain of excessive study and examination entailed upon thousands of students for the School-leaving Examination, will the Government and the University be pleased to think over the following suggestions:—

(a) To curtail the course of studies in English to only three-fourths of the one generally prescribed at present.

(2) To combine *two* Question-papers in Compulsory English Texts and General English into *one*, each section carrying fifty marks, and containing alternative questions.

(c) To reduce three papers in Mathematics to *two* only; one containing Arithmetic and Geometry Practical, the other Algebra and Geometry Problems.

(d) The History paper that generally contains *ten* questions should be reduced to *seven* questions only while the remaining *three* be set from Geography; Alternative questions are of course very necessary in this paper.

(e) The Second Language paper remains as usual, preferably it becomes a subject for headmaster's certificate only. Do they not think the elimination of two papers out of seven a step in the right direction by way relieving the burden of students and curtailing expenses of examination?

Will the Director of Public Instruction take necessary steps to abolish the Vernacular Standard IV Examination held *en masse* of children varying between the ages of 8 and 12? Is not this examination pronounced by educational authorities, even by the Government of India, as harmful and unnecessary? Is there any wrong if headmasters and headmistresses hold this examination also like the rest in their own schools and give necessary certificates?

Will the Director of Public Instruction be pleased to supply figures of boys rusticated from schools for one or two years for having trifled with their School-leaving Certificates from the year in which the punishment was brought into vogue up to 1921?—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHEDJI M. DESAI.

Lalbaug, Parel,
March, 1922.

THE KHADDAR BHANDAR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to allow some space for the following suggestion to popularise the use of "khaddar":—

The "Khaddar Bhandar" of Ahmedabad should sell the Congress khadi at specially reduced rates for a few weeks and thus allow the poor to have a chance to buy khadi. I would suggest knocking down 50 per cent. from the present price so as to make it possible for even the poorest of the poor to wear the pure and sacred khadi used during the last Congress.

I hope my suggestion will meet with the approval of the Ahmedabad Congress Committee. The quicker the distribution the better the result. It will increase the demand for khadi even from the poor, and the spinning wheel will spin, feed, and clothe all.—Yours, etc.,

L. R. S.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 24.
LONDON, March 22.

To-day's Football results are:—The first division; Woolwich Arsenal one, Liverpool nil; the second Division Bradford two, Barnsley three; the third Division (Northern Section) Chesterfield nil, Asrington one, the Scottish League Clyde nil, Hamilton one, Aberdeen two, Albion nil.

LIVERPOOE CUP RESULTS.

LONDON, March 23.

The Liverpool Cup was run to-day, and resulted as under:—

Grandcourt	...	... 1
Trespasser	...	... 2
Palomides	...	... 3

RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., March 24.

At the Queen's Club, the Amateur Racquets Championship Doubles Final resulted to-day in J. Simpson and R. Williams beating Major Moore Gwynn and Captain T. Jameson by 15/5, 15/12, 15/3, 15/11. The winners will meet the holders. The Hon. Mr. C. Bruce and H. Leatham in a Challenge Round to-morrow.

Pay Only scratched from the Grand National to-day at 4-20 p.m. Of the probable starters, Southampton is to be ridden by H. Brown or Kelly; and Ashwood by 'Blank'.

BETTING AND RACE.

5 to 1 Grandcourt, 2 to 1 Trespasser, 100 to 8 Palomides. Thirteen ran. Grandcourt won by head and four lengths between second and third. Alterations in Grand National probables; St. Bernard, Pulford; Taffytus Leader; Pay Only or Ashwood, H. Brown; Gay Lochinvar Croney.

The following are additional runners:—Superman, Burford; Masterful, Blair; Maskon, J. Burns; Tinker, Such a Sport, Badminton Second.

The following will not run:—Pacifist, Noble Guard, Command, Ocean Star, Forewarned, Myrath, Woolcraft, Hardnail, Hailstorm, Master Ripple.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

POONA RIFLES (2) BEAT K. S. L. I. (1).

The contest between the above two teams in connection with the Aga Khan Tournament produced a keen and close encounter yesterday resulting in a well-deserved victory for the visiting team by the odd goal in three. The Poona quintette is a fast and dashing clever and though their victory is apparently just marginal, they might easily have notched a couple of goals in addition, considering their serious inroads into the K. S. L. I. defence and the numerous "trys" by their forwards. The balance of exchanges taken over the whole period were in favour of the winners, whose backs were remarkably quick to baffle the fingers of the attacking forwards and also to keep their own always ahead. Millard played a very useful game and was chiefly instrumental in keeping his sides sheet almost clean. The K. S. L. I. was, however, by no means wanting in any of the match winning qualities except perhaps that they lacked that execution and finish which alone would serve to consumenate the efforts of the whole team. They depended too much on individual efforts which frequently drew forth applause.

THE GAME.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. and till the first goal was notched the Poona Rifles had decidedly the better of the game. The K. S. L. I., however, never allowed the game to be monoplised and frequently gave their opponents some anxious moments in the ring. Later on these counters attacks of the Infantry team suffered in sting and were apparently less formidable as the forwards of the Rifles hardly fell back before the ball was transferred. Ten minutes' play had to be gone through before the D'Souza, the Poona right-inner, began the scoring in good style off a long pass by Gidney. The former had on open chance, being uncovered, but his stroke was not convincing and goal-keeper could easily have averted the set back but he contented himself with just checking the career of the ball with his hands. Poona Rifles I—K. S. L. nil.

The Infantry forwards tried their level best to neutralise the lead and kept up a steady attack, the Rifles now and then suddenly changing the venue of operations to the other end. The centre forward of the Poona distinguished himself twice by taking up ball right through the defence but could do nothing substantial through erratic shooting. The efforts of K. S. L. I. were soon rewarded, their left inner Puttock who was throughout very prominent, rounding up a fine passing bout by scoring their first goal. He took the ball alone right up to the goal mouth, steadily and carefully tipped the ball into the net amidst cheers. (1—1). Even play ruled for some time till the Poona centre-forward, Gidney gave his side the lead by scoring the second goal off a judicious pass by D'Souza.

This proved to be the burning point of the game and both sides seemed to realise it though it was still the first half, for the play inclined to be a little rough and not till Mr. Kapadia was forced to give one of the players a gentle hint that the shady tactics were discontinued. The additional goal for the Poona Rifles, goaded the K. S. L. I. to further efforts and they went at it again in full swing and a tough and close scramble began in front of the Poona goal. Twice the local team failed to avail themselves of two excellent openings till the defence beat back the attack just before the whistle went off indicating temporary cessation of hostilities. The score stood at

Poona Rifles ..... 2 Goals
K. S. L. I. ..... 1 Goal

The second moitey, though unmarked by anything sensational in the way of scoring, was far more interesting than the first. Both teams should better form and a keen struggle for supremacy ensued. From the restart D'Souza the Poona rightiner, who had scored the first goal and one of their best forwards, distingued himself three times in succession for three brilliant individual attacks on the opposite goal, each time bringing up the ball from midfield, single handed deftly dodging the defending backs. But each time he failed, rather through ill-luck than fault in execution. In the first attempt his short struck the post and bounded back to safety, in the second the goalie smartly put his pads to the stroke and in the third and last his stick was struck off from behind. In the closing stages the play became exciting to a degree; the K. S. L. I. pressure was getting hotter every minute while the whistle was expected at any time. Just when a goal looked imminent some stray stick came in the way and in the scramble the K. S. L. I. could not beat the goalie. Almost in the last moment, two corners were forced but went unproductive. On the whole a spectacular game, infringements like "sticks" "knock on" etc. being conspicuous by their absence. The result was

THE POONA RIFLES ..... 2 GOALS
THE K. S. L. I. ..... 1 GOAL

The teams were:—

Poona Rifles:—Goal: Bharucha; Backs: Correa, Dubois; Halfbacks: Millard, Windsor and sterling; Forwards: Millard, A: D'Souza, Gidney, Fernandez A. and Fernandes. C.

K. S. L. I. Goal: Pte. Montford; fullbacks: C. G. M. S. Flavell and Lieut.-Corpel. Lewis; Halfbacks: Sgt. White, Lieut. Carter, Pte. Brown; Forwards: Lieut. Rees, Lieut Grover Corporal Pultock and Pte. Williams.

Beferess:—Messrs. Kapadia and James.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 p.m. Poona Rangers vs. Igatpurf.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, March 25, 1922.

THE LIFE OF TURKEY.

Signor Schanzer's interview with the Paris "Matin" is a model of its kind. The Italian "diplomat" apparently talked at some length and said just nothing. The statement was one which might have been made by somebody whose store of erudition on the subject of Balkan and Near Eastern politics was empty and had always been empty. Delivered sagely and with unction the pregnant sentences seem to make sense but they mean nothing. Thus, when this sage arbiter of the fate of Turkey declared that "Turkey must be allowed to live," and that "her demands in this respect were reasonable" he said nothing to which even Lord Curzon could take exception.

The quarrel, however, appears to be as to how Turkey's life may be saved. The Sultan of Turkey has inherited his predecessor's title, in the lips of Europe's would-be humourists, of "The Sick Man of Europe." And it is as in a sick-room consultation several practitioners disagree. Lord Curzon, who specialises rather in drastic amputations and is fond of experimenting in grafting living flesh from one organism on to another, favours a treatment of Turkey on the lines of his speciality and experiments. Greece is a wealthy patient and unaccountably feels that an extra arm or leg would add to her symmetry. So Lord Curzon, having been called into consultation by the sick-bed of Turkey, sees an opportunity to indulge Greece's curious little whim—at the expense of Turkey. It matters not at all to Lord Curzon that the portions of Turkey he would amputate have nothing the matter with them. Greece wants an extra few limbs and so this practitioner would obligingly supply them. The fact that the only available limbs are quite healthy and happy on Turkey because they "belong there" is beneath consideration. As for the result of Lord Curzon's would-be experiment in grafting—other practitioners in that Near East Conference sick-room might well argue that Lord Curzon's drastic but eccentric methods will bring about the death of Turkey where healthy limbs are to be amputated and, a little later, the death of Greece. For the engrafting of Turkish flesh and blood on the Greek body politic will induce a festering of the latter since the Turkish limbs are so essentially foreign matter.

We see some hope for Turkey, however, in the fact that one of the physicians in attendance seems a trifle more concerned regarding Turkey's recovery than in the matter of Greek demands. We refer to France. Incidentally, a physician not called into consultation but very greatly interested in the discussion—Muslim opinion, to wit, has already prescribed for Turkey and if this advice be taken Turkey will live and grow extraordinarily healthy—with all the benevolence towards the world and especially doctors, which characterises a healthy person. But we have dwelt too long on the fancy conjured up by Signor Schanzer's very cautious remarks. In one respect, however, the Italian was a trifle indiscreet. Having set out to say nothing, it was very rash of him to declare that the Allies must "only consider what was right." This suggestion that considerations of the moral law—God's law—should enter into an affair of international diplomacy is decidedly startling. It has decidedly consituted the chief point of difference between the Muslim world and the diplomats of Europe through the last half-century—the former holding that the moral law was the only consideration which should influence any decision or policy, the latter maintaining that the moral law was subordinate—very subordinate indeed to the law of expediency and personal material gain. Surely Lord Curzon will repudiate this portion of Signor Schanzer's remarks.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

While it will be conceded that Lord Reading's reply to the deputation which waited on him on behalf of Indians in the South African Union was, on the whole, satisfactory, it will be generally felt that his Excellency could have stated the position of the Government of India with greater clearness and emphasis than he did without jeopardising the success of the negotiations now going on with the Union Government. It is true that Indians domiciled in South Africa must look largely to the Union Government for the redress of their grievances, but, as Lord Reading himself has remarked, so long as they do not enjoy full parliamentary and municipal franchise throughout the Union, the Government of India cannot divest themselves of the responsibility for their interest. Even as regards Indians not permantly domiciled but temporarily sojourning in the Union, the Government of India have a responsibility as a self-respecting Government to afford all possible protection to their nationals abroad.

The principle of non-interference in the domestice affairs of the self-governing nations is all right so far as it goes, but there are certainly limits to it as every student of international law and politics is aware. If carried to extreme lengths the principle may engender consequences fatal to the harmonious relations of one country to the rest. For, independence on the part of one nation does not exclude the independence of its neighbours and if the former persists in a hostile attitude towards others, however "correct" constitutionally speaking such attitude might be, it will lead to a corresponding hostile attitude on the part of the neighbours in consequence of which there will be an end to all amicable relations prevailing among them. India does not certainly wish to interfere in the domestic arrangements of the Union Government, but in the event of the latter taking up an attitude of unreasoning hostility towards the nationals of this country and of subjecting them to all sorts of undeserved indignities and ill-treatment India must be free to take such retaliatory steps against the vested interests of the Union Government as may compel the latter to come to a more reasonable frame of mind. Only the knowledge that one's neighbour is not weak and that he is in a position effectively to retaliate, if occasion arises, will restrain one who is instinctively inclined to bullying others. The Union Government need fear no interference or retaliation from India, if it continues to treat Indians justly and humanely. But if it persists in humiliating and maltreating Indians, it must be prepared to see India take whatever steps she thinks necessary to bring it to its senses.

Those who stand on the principle of non-interference in one's own affairs, would do well to remember that the safest as well as the wisest policy is what is laid down in the golden rule of conduct "Do as you would be done by." It is because neither the Government of India nor His Majesty's Government have given the Union Government clearly to understand that not only would India be within her rights but that she is also strong enough to enforce the recognition of her rights, that the Union Government has been emboldened to pursue an anti-Indian policy. One emphatic declaration of the Government of India's determination to insist on Indians' rights, like that made by Lord Hardinge, would help to dispel the mischievous misconceptions in the minds of the South African Whites as no gentle remonstrances we have been hearing of late from the Government of India would do. In his reply to the deputation Lord Reading could have easily made the position of India clear beyond all possibility of doubt to the Government and people of South Africa without wounding their susceptibilities or endangering the success of the negotiations now proceeding. But this Lord Reading unfortunately failed to do. Lord Reading, however, assures the people of this country that he does not despair of a satisfactory solution of the problem. Let us hope that the solution will be a really satisfactory one and that the statesmen and people of South Africa will realise once for all that the only right course is to concede to Indians in the Union the equal rights to which they are entitled as fellow-citizens of a common Empire and the League of Nations. The rejection by the Natal Senate of an anti-Indian resolution, reported to-day by Reuter, is a good augury of the change in the angle of vision of the South African Whites and let us hope Natal's example will have a salutary effect on the other members of the Union.

Notes of the Day

Another Interview.

Mr. Srinivas Sastri is seldom a plausible man, but it is not often that he has spoken as unconvincingly as in his latest interview with an Associated Press representative. Mr. Sastri's opinion is that Mr. Montagu's resignation will not affect in the slightest the attitude of Britain towards India. These words were doubtless meant to be reassuring. But India will receive them with laughter. For even if they were an intelligent anticipation of British policy there do not remain many people in India who desire that Britain's attitude towards this country will not change. Indeed, the whole purpose of the Congress and Khilafat movements is to effect a startling change in the policy of Britain—a change as startling as that recently effected by Ireland. So with all respect to a Privy Councillor, we must beg to differ from Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, and prophesy that there will very shortly be witnessed a change in Britain's attitude towards India which change the Indian nation seeks to bring about. There is something supremely ludicrous in the manner in which an Indian Moderate caught up to the Olympian bosom of Government favour, apes the very silly mannerisms of his patrons. Thus, Mr. Srinivas Sastri might have been platitudinous and shifty Mr. Lloyd George himself for all the difference his expression of opinion betokens. The studied air of persevering benevolence, the patronising note of superiority towards humble India's aspirations, the pompous attempts at reassuring a country whose fear lest the precious Reforms be imperilled exists only in the imagination or sheer misrepresentations of Cabinet Ministers—all these distinguish the interview Mr. Sastri deigned to give an Associated Press representative.

Twaddle.

But we like best Mr. Sastri's evasion of the point when challenged to repeat his rash utterance concerning the effect, likely to be produced in the Moderates by the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. The Government are still waiting for Mr. Sastri's Moderate Indian opinion to range itself on their side, and so Mr. Sastri now feels that he cannot express an opinion on the point. The surprising thing is that he should be able to express an opinion on any point, since, granting, as all India grants, that his opinions in the fundamental point of Nationalism is wrong, his opinions on all other matters must needs have little importance. So it is indeed with his oracular expression of opinion on the Near East Conference. The Turks, he says, have won by the sword what "diplomacy" has been unable to achieve. This is simply silly. It is utter twaddle. If there be any meaning in it at all it must be that an appeal to arms is a nation's best way of securing its rights. For, not even Mr. Srinivas Sastri can honestly believe that we in India have laboured these past long months under the impression that Ghazi Mustafa Kemal was driving the Greeks before him by the force of his rhetoric or by subtle arguments of diplomacy. Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri will shortly tour Australia on a mission from the Government of India. Australia has our sympathy.

Lancashire Again.

If Lord Reading sees the least indication of any intention on the part of Lord Peel to favour the unjust claims of Lancashire manufacturers, the only honourable course left for his Excellency is to place his resignation in the hands of the tottering Cabinet and wash his hands of the affair. India has already yielded too much to the pressure of Lancashire and if there is any intention on the part of Ministers in England to sacrifice still further her interests to the insatiable greed of Lancashire, it should be the duty of the Government of India to tell British Cabinet and the Lancashire capitalists that the public of India will not tolerate any such liberties with her fiscal freedom. The Lancashire M. P.'s. are emboldened to put forward their preposterous proposals evidently because the new Secretary of State for India is "Lancashire" man and was known to sympathise with the aspirations of Lancashire. But whatever sympathy Lord Peel may have towards Lancashire's aims against India, it is to be trusted that he will not, in his official capacity, try to subordinate India's interests to those of Lancashire. The sooner the Government of India dispel from the minds of Lancashire agitators the false hopes they are entertaining of making India subserve the interests of Lancashire the better.

"Khilafat-i-Usmania."

We are glad to note that the Central Khilafat Committee has arranged to publish a weekly organ of its own in Bombay. In this city there is a lamentable dearth of Urdu newspapers and any attempt to provide its large and growing Urdu knowing population with a well-conducted newspaper bearing the message of Khilafat and Swaraj must be welcome. Apart from this, the Central Khilafat Committee has long needed an organ of its own and we have no doubt the "Khilafat-ai-Usmania" the first issue of which was published last week, will amply fulfil the need.

LOSS OF H. 42.

DEATH ROLL IS 30.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 24.

The Admiralty confirming the loss of H42 with all hands says the boat was rammed by the destroyer "Versatile" while exercising off Europa Point. She sank in five hundred fathoms.

Gibraltar.—It is believed deathroll in H42 is thirty. The destroyer "Versatile" was proceeding to England while H42 was manoeuvring and was just rising to surface at the moment of the crash.

RESOLUTION OF ORDER IN ULSTER.

DEATH PENALTY FOR THROWING BOMBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 24.

In consequence of the opinion expressed by the Ulster members in the House of Commons that penalties authorised by the Bill now before the House are insufficiently drastic, Government has submitted a new clause in the Committee stage of the Bill for the restoration of Order in Ulster which the House has approved, applying death penalty for offences connected with throwing of bombs. Government announced if the present Bill was insufficient, they would propose to extend death penalty for many other offences such as carrying arms without permission.

SOVIET DELEGATION TO GENOA

M. CHICHERIN REPLACES LENIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 24.

Rioga.—M. Chicherin, the Russian Commissary for foreign affairs is to replace Lenin as the head of the Soviet delegation to Genoa.

MAHATMA'S ARREST.

NEW YORK INDIANS' CONGRATULATIONS

NEW YORK, March 22.

A caple from New York dated March 22nd says:—

The Indian residents of New York send Mahatma Gandhi their whole-hearted congratulations on the arrest. They hope it will mark the beginning of India's freedom."

ARMY REDUCTIONS.

EVACUATION THE REMEDY.

F. M. WILSON'S CRITICISM.

SIR. L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS EXPLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 24.

Field-Marshal Wilson, who has quickly stepped into prominence as one of the most vigorous critics of military matters in the House of Commons, was among those who, to-night, objected to the reductions of fighting troops during the debate on Army Estimates. He urged the importance of our increased responsibilities in the East and the condition of India and Egypt, and pointed out the weak strength of the army in Mesopotamia which had necessitated an expensive transfer of two divisions from India. He thought that reductions would be better effected by evacuating places not belonging to us.

A COMPOSITE PLAN.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans, replying, said that only twenty-two, instead of twenty-four, battalions would be disbanded, and thus only a southern Irish regiment would be destroyed. He outlined a composite plan under which no cavalry regiment would be destroyed. He described the anti-reduction argument that we are proposing to abandon India and spend large sums in reconquering it as a grotesque exaggeration of the position. It would be unwise to examine the position in detail, but the Committee realised that for the purposes of internal order it was unnecessary to consider India in the terms of expeditionary force divisions. It was quite conceivable that, in certain circumstances, the reinforcements of white troops in India might be necessary, but he submitted that there would be no difficulty in supplying extra infantry battalions and the artillery as distinct from the expeditionary force division.

REINFORCEMENTS.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, he said that he had not implied any alteration in the existing standard of Indian and European troops. He thought it neither proper nor fair to quote the general staff's views regarding the question of reinforcements which had been previously mentioned.

Regarding India from an external point of view, Sir L. Worthington-Evans deprecated a comparison between the pre-war and the present conditions owing to the disappearance of the Russian menace—(cries of "No")—which had undoubtedly influenced a number of troops kept in India formerly. Moreover, the position as regards Afghanistan was better; he hoped that the Afghan Treaty would be mutually carried out in the direction of continued friendship, and result in the removal of all menace from that quarter.

EVACUATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

He referred to the Egyptian settlement and friendlier Anglo-Egyptian relationship which would enable a reduction of the garrison. As regards the advice to leave the places not belonging to us he hoped that the British troops would depart from Constantinople as soon as the Graeco-Turkish terms had been arranged. He denied that the Army was being reduced to below the pre-war strength if the Air Force was taken into account.

"A SOLEMN OBLIGATION."

REPAYMENT OF COST OF MAINTENANCE OF AMERICAN FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 24.

An American note, despatched to British and other Allied Governments, contends that the repayment of the cost of maintenance of American forces on the Rhine is a solemn obligation, the recognition of which is doubly binding on Allies, seeing they urgently requested the American troops to remain in Germany. It urges that a failure to ratify the Peace Treaty does not affect the American rights. The note does not, however, specify the date of payment.

"GERMAN IRISH SOCIETY."

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 24.

Replying to Lieutenant-Colonel James, Mr. Chamberlain said he had no information with regard to the reported activities of the German Irish Society in Berlin, and to the openly expressed policy of Count Reventlow to organise disruptive propaganda in India, Palestine, and Egypt.

LANCASHIRE'S NEXT MOVE.

INTERVIEW WITH LORD PEEL.

"ANTAGONISING THE INTERESTS."

"DUTY" OF SECRETARY OF STATE!"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 24.

At a meeting of Lancashire M. P.'s it was decided to request an interview with Lord Peel to discuss the Indian cotton duties. The M. P.'s favour an import duty of eleven and an excise duty of ten per cent. and contend that under the Government of India Act it is the duty of the Secretary of State to ensure that measures adopted by the Legislative Assembly are not antagonistic to the interests of other parts of th Empire. They also consider that the protective cotton duties are prejudicial to th masses in India.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICAN.

DEPLORE MAHATMA'S "ARREST."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 24.

Capetown.—Indians in South Africa have received the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest with comparative calm. Protests have hitherto been limited to deploring the event and closing the shops.

"NATAL-AN INDIAN PROVINCE."

DIEHARD MOTION LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. March 24.

Capetown.—The Senate has rejected, by twenty votes to thirteen, the motion of the Hon. Mr. Reitz that the Governor acted detrimentally to the interests of South Africa by refusing assent to the Natal Provincial Electoral Ordinance which Mr. Reitz declared was intended to prevent Natal becoming an Indian province.

He contended that Government had sacrificed the interests of Union to those of the Empire.

Mr. Patrick Duncan, Minister for the Interior, pointed out that Indians were no longer entering South Africa and therefore the resolution concerned those at present in the country. He declared that the Imperial Government had not influenced the Union Government in the matter.

IRAK & PAYMENT OF OFFICIALS.

"NOT MADE OUT OF INDIAN" EXCHEQUER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 24.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Alfred Davies, Mr. Churchill said no Indian Government officials, paid by the Indian Exchequer, were employed in Irak during the current financial year, Imperial and Irak Governments would equally share the cost of salaries of the High Commissioner and senior and minor staff posts, totalling 28,000 sterling annually. Minor posts were held by the British, the Indians and the Mesopotamians.

SITUATION IN KENYA.

"NO NATIVE UNREST."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., March 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Wood was actively questioned on the subject of the situation in Kenya in connection with the recent outbreak.

Mr. Wood said that the Governor had been asked to report fully. Mr. Wood did not think that appointment of a committee of enquiry was necessary. The questioner was quite mistaken in inferring that the unfortunate episode meant native unrest.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

EVACUATION OF ASIA MINOR.

PROVISIONAL SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 24.

Paris.—It is stated Lord Curzon was the originator of the Greco-Turk Armistice proposal. It is semi-officially stated if the Greeks and the Turks accept the proposal, a Commission of the Greek and the Turkish Commanders and the Allied officers will meet in Constantinople to arrange the conditions of Greek evacuation of Asia Minor which will be spread over three months. The Turks will be allowed to re-establish sovereignty over Smyrna but the appointment of a Governor will be subject to the approval of the Allies or the League of Nations.

TERMS OF RENEWAL.

SECURING TURKEY'S EARLY REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 24.

Paris.—The Turco-Greek Armistice under the Allied proposals, is renewable at the expiration of three months until peace preliminaries are signed.

The Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople have been requested to endeavour to secure an earliest possible reply from Turkey.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

ENDS TOMORROW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., March 24.

The Near East Conference will probably end on Saturday or Sunday, as Schanzer is returning to Rome in connection with a state visit of the King of Belgians to Rome on March 28th.

ISLAMIC WORLD CONFERENCE

MEETS IN PARIS IN JULY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., March 24.

The Islamic World Conference, says a Havas message, will take place in Paris next July. All Muslim communities, notably those in the British and the Dutch Indies, are expected to attend.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

UNCERTAIN OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., March 24.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report, referring to the well-known rigidity of the World's currency reserves and desirability of some method of an easy expansion corresponding with the internal trade demands, is of the opinion that the Government of India's recent action in placing two hundred lakhs in inland commercial bills of exchange may constitute a notable precedent. The Indian bazaars have been fairly good buyers during the early part of the current week for shipment, but re-sales have been operated during the last days. The prices, however, only lost a fraction before a speculative wave from China led to an opening of the fresh positions by buyers and closing of the existing bear operations and vacillation of American exchange have accounted for intermittent sales from New York. Some Continental supplies have been available. The outlook generally is uncertain, but the prevailing opinion is that the prices are too high, though the present market condition does not encourage backing of this view by actual sales.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

REJECTED BY CAPETOWN ASSEMBLY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., March 24.

Capetown.—The House of Assembly has rejected the Woman's Enfranchisement Bill by 55 votes to 51.

"NO CHANGE IN BRITISH POLICY."

OBJECT OF COLONIAL TOUR.

SECURING OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

MR. SASTRI INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Interviewed by the Associated Press, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri said from the time he boarded the steamer at Marseilles he had heard nothing but bare news of Mr. Montagu's resignation.

Q.—"Do you think that the abrupt resignation of Mr. Montagu, succeeded by a Unionist peer, with another Unionist peer as Under-Secretary, in any way foreshadows a radical change of policy on the part of Whitehall?"

A.—Nothing that has so far happened will be changed. The policy hitherto adopted will not be changed. It is quite possible that from lack of experience or knowledge or, it may be, of even living sympathy with the aspirations of our people, our progress in future may not be as sure as it has been in Mr. Montagu's regime, but such disadvantages must be cured by the Government of India and representatives of the people acting in perfect harmony. I do not think any party in England is likely to turn down the recommendations of the Legislative Assembly in which the Government of India concurred.

Q.—Mr. Sastri, the latest news that has been cabled out by Reuter is that "The Times" referring to the action of the Legislative Assembly in refusing to vote grants and to sanction taxation to the extent of nine and a half crores says in effect that if Indians do not cooperate in fulfilment of new duties and responsibilities, it is open to the Home Government to take reverse steps in the matter of Reforms. What is your view of the action of the Assembly?

A.—I don't know anything about "The Times" comment.

Q.—But you can take it from me that that is how "The Times" views the situation. What is your opinion?

A.—Well, I am not able to appraise the different factors that enter the situation from what you say. All I can say is that the Legislative Assembly has conducted itself with more moderation than any other assembly in the world under similar circumstances have shown.

The Assembly has cut down nine and a half crores out of thirty-nine crores, and that is what "The Times" appears to have in mind when it refers to the action of the Assembly?

Have they cut it down to that extent? Well, then that it is exactly what any Assembly would have done.

Mahatma's Conviction.

Mr. Sastri, in an interview with the diplomatic correspondent of the London "Daily News" you were reported to have said that if Government should feel that the time had come when Mr. Gandhi's anti-Government activities should no longer be allowed to continue, Moderate Indian opinion would range itself behind the Indian Government. Now that has been closely followed by the arrest and the conviction of Mr. Gandhi. Will you express your opinion on the subject?

No, I am sorry I cannot express any opinion on that point.

Tour To Australia Canada

What is your mission in proceeding to Australia and Canada?

I understand the Assembly has sanctioned the budgetted item for my tour. (Press, "Yes"). My mission is to represent to the Dominion Governments and Parliaments the necessity of conferring full local franchise on lawfully resident Indians. There are some disabilities from which they suffer to-day, and as the existence of those disabilities have been pronounced by the highest authorities to be incongruous with the position of India as an equal member of Commonwealth, I am to see what can be done by negotiations to get Indians there equal rights.

But the principle of reciprocity has already been accepted by most of the Dominions?

But the Dominions have their own legislatures and the latter have to change their laws. In these matters what the Imperial Conference decides is not held to be an authority. Local parliaments have got to sanction the necessary laws.

Q.—Was there any resentment in the Washington Conference on the part of the Western nations against the advent of the Eastern nation in their councils?

A.—No, on the other hand I was received with the utmost cordiality, and as I sat down to sign the Treaty I received a cheering as the representative of India.

Near East Conference

Q.—Have you anything to say regarding the Near East Conference?

A.—I can't say anything definitely. All that I can say is that what Turkey has not been able to achieve through diplomacy she has been able to achieve through the success of her arms.

Q.—You delivered some lectures in America on Indian politics. Will you tell me what was your aim in doing so?

A.—Have they been telegraphed here. (Press, we are posted up-to-date with your movements and utterances.) I delivered these lectures with a view to enlist American sympathy in favour of the movement in India for Dominion status.

"YOUNG INDIA."

DECLARATION MADE.

URDU EDITION SORTLY EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD March, 24.

"Young India" of Mr. Gandhi has appeared this week as usual. It is stated that it is yet printed by Mr. Shankerlal Banker and published by Mr. Mahadev Desai who are now in jail, but it is edited by Mr. Shuaib Qureshi a Co-worker with Mr. Banker in the local labour movement. It contains Maulana Abdul Bari's message wherein it is stated that political prisoners have received sentences in proportion to their sacrificies in the national cause.

A Urdu edition of "Young India" is to be shortly published.

The declaration has been made by Mr. Qureshi, publisher, and Shrimati Anusuya Bai as printer.

THE MAHATMA'S SENTENCE.

PROLONGATION OF PRESENT TENSION UNTHINKABLE.

The "Leader" writes:—

We deeply deplore the heavy sentence of six years that has been passed upon Mr. Gandhi as a result of his prosecution, under Sec. 124A of the Indian Penal Code, particularly when none of the more prominent of his followers, including even the Ali brothers, have received a higher sentence than that of two years, and it is still more unfortunate that this sentence should have been passed upon him at a time when he was actually a restraining influence in the Congress camp. The majesty of outraged law may have been vindicated but it is questionable whether it has rendered the task of solving the problem of Indian unrest any the easier or brought it any the nearer. The attitude of the judge was very considerate throughout and the whole trial seems to have been conducted in an atmosphere of perfect cordiality and good-will, quite in contrast with the scenes that marked the Karachi trial of the Ali brothers and others. The judge himself seems to have regretted the passing of the sentence on Mr. Gandhi and quoted the parallel case against Mr. Tilak in which a sentence of six years was passed against him. But so much change has come over Indian conditions since then that the same sentence need not have been inflicted to satisfy the ends of justice. If the course of events in India should make it possible to reduce the period and release him," remarked the judge, 'no one would be better pleased than I.' It will be the devout wish of every Indian that that day should come sooner than we expect. That the present tension should continue for so long is unthinkable.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

BENGAL LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 23.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council in reply to a question asking for a statement showing the number of arrests and convictions under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act during December last, the Government Member said that there were in Bakarganj 39 arrests and 25 convictions, in Birbhum 7 and 4, in Bogra 101 and 6, in Calcutta 3,445 and 1,831, in Chittagong 425 and 366, in Decca 200 and 122, in Faridpur 546 and 362, in Howrah 226 and 220, in Jessore 3 and 3, in Mymensing 201 and 131, in Pabna 50 and 18, in Rajshahi 9 and 7, in Rangpur 232 and 147, in Tippera 31 and 6, in Twenty-four Pargunnas 87 and 32, in Nadia 30 but no conviction.

There were no arrests in the following districts:—Bankura, Burdwan, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Darjeeling, Dinajpur, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Khulna Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad and Noakhali. The total number arrested in the whole province was 5,632 and convicted 3,334.

ARRESTS IN GUJRANWALA.

MILITARY FORCES POSTED IN DISTRICTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 23.

Small military forces have been posted in some of the central districts to assist the police in dispersing armed bands and effecting necessary arrests.

A Gujranwala message states that several arrests have been made there, including the Secretary of the District Congress Committee and the Editor of "Bharat," a vernacular daily paper.

ARRESTS AT GUJRANWALA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 23.

A Gujranwala message says several arrests have been made there by the police including the Secretary, District Congress Committee and the Editor of the "Varat," a vernacular daily.

LATEST CABLES.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

WALES WINS INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., March 25.

Weather was fine to-day with the Rugby Football Match was played between France and Wales before 35,000 spectators on the ground which was in a good condition. The French defence was early severely tested. Twice the Welshmen were almost over. Then Home forwards made fiery rushes which were only stemmed by a fine work by the Welsh full-back. The French forwards were holding their own in scrum, but their three-quarters lacked cohesion although they were within the ace of scoring just prior to an interval which came with no score.

On the resumption, Cummings scored try which was not converted. The Welsh attack gradually wore down the French defence and in tremendous forward rush Bowen gained try which was not converted. Then Islyn Evans dashed at a full speed from the mid-field to score try which was easily converted. Only towards the end, the French three-quarters found their game, brilliant movement enabling Jaurreguy to get over with try which was not converted. The result was Wales 11 points; France 3 points. Wales thus win the international Championship.

ARMENIAN "NATIONAL HOME."

DISCUSSION BY FOREIGN MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., March 25.

Paris.—The Foreign Ministers discussed the establishment of the Armenian "National Home" to-day. No agreement was reached regarding the place and it was decided that the League of Nations should appoint Commissioners in the territories where the populations were mixed, for example, Smyrna, Black Sea, Cilicia, Thessaly, Thrace, South Eastern and South Western Vilayets. The Commissioners under the direction of the League's High Commissioner in Constantinople, will report, with the recommendations annually.

The Conference, also, adopted a tentative plan regarding the evacuation of Asia Minor which would be carried out under the control of the Allied authorities.

DECAYING LIFE OF THE "VICTORY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., March 25.

The Admiralty examination shews that owing to the signs of decay the life of the "Victory" can only be prolonged for a limited period if she is replaced in water; therefore, it has been decided that she will remain in dry dock where she can still be viewed by the visitors.

THE FOUR-POWER TREATY.

HEATED DISCUSSION IN U. S. SENATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 24.

Washington—Threatened by interminable debate on the Four-Power treaty, the Senate has decided to limit individual speeches to an hour. Before the limit was imposed a flood of speeches was unloosed and Senators who had prepared long addresses jostled one another to obtain hearing. Mr. Lafollette bitterly assailed the treaty, declaring it was simply an extension of Anglo-Japanese Alliance and moreover bound United States to support all British and Japanese claims in the Pacific. Mr. Pomerene, Democratic member of Foreign Relations Committee supporting the treaty, admitted it constituted an alliance but a non-aggressive one. He objected to weakening the pact by reservation and asked how any Democrat who supported the Versailles Treaty could justify himself in opposing the present treaty.

CABLE ITEMS

Lord Peel has appointed Mr. H. K. Brown and Mr. R. T. Peel, both of the India Office, as Principal and Private Secretary, respectively.

A Gibraltar message states that a destroyer during manoeuvres in the Straits collided with a submarine H42 which was lost with all hands.

Melbourne.—The trade union officials deny the strike report asserting that it was published in order to influence impending elections.

German marks were six a penny to-day in London. Slump is largely due to the new reparations crisis following on receipt of the Allied Commission's note in Berlin.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

TOWFIQ PASHA'S LETTER TO MR. CHOTANI.

The Superintendent of the Central Khilafat Committee Office, Bombay, sends us the following letter which His Excellency Towfiq Pasha, the Grand Vazir of Constantinople wrote to Mr. Chotani in reply to the latter's letter sent together with a remittance of £5,000 for the aid of the Muslim refugees and martyr's children.

"Stamboul"

23 Djomaz-i-ul Ahir 1340.

To Mr. Chotani,

Chotani House,

254-60, Donted Street, Bombay.

Dear Sir.

Your very kind letter dated January 20th and the £5,000 sent on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee, have come to hand. The noble sympathy and generousity of our brothers in India is deeply appreciated here, where the misery of the refugees, who have fled from the Greek barbarities is very great. Four thousand pounds will be used for their relief as you suggest and the remaining £1,000 will be handed over to Bessim Omar Pasha's Martyr's Children Relief. I am giving instructions to the Propaganda Department to keep in touch with the Khilafat office in India and to send such publications as will give a true picture of the atrocities they have suffered and the misery to which they have been reduced by the Greeks, all over the occupied territories. They will also send photos of the relief work.

I wish to thank you personally for your kind initiative and brotherly sympathy which are of great value and support to our cause and religion. With kindest greetings to you and to Mr. Kidwai.

I remain

Very sincerely Yours

(Sd.) TOWFIQ."

URDU PRESS OPINION.

WHAT THE TURKS FIGHT FOR.

BAKER SAMY BEY'S SPEECH.

The Islamic newspaper "Sadai Islam" published in Paris contains the speech of Baker Samy Bey, the moderate political leadar, in a recent meeting. Translation of some extracts is given below. "We are determined to continue the war with the Greeks until we come out incontestably and fully successful. And we will not agree to any suspension of hostilities or proposals for peace until our enemy is in our sacred motherland and defiles our sacred places under his feet. As stated by our venerable Commander-in-Chief Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha, we are not fighting because of our desire for it or that we take a delight in it. We know it well that was causes enormous expenditure and necessitates great sacrifices. We have been engaged in hostilities for the past 13 years, but by the present war we only endeavour to safeguard the Khilafat and support Islam. These are our watchwords, and we are therefore prepared and ready to undergo any difficulties and hardships in the accomplishment of our object. Ghazi Kamal Pasha verily said that we did not declare war with Greece nor were we prepared for it. What we have done till now was in self defence, and to expel the enemy from our territory. We have made great sacrifices and trust that we will be adequately compensated for all of them by the Almighty God. We claim independence as our birth right and the history of the Turks bears ample testimony that self-determination is the hereditary trait in our character. As regards our future, we are certain that after this war Turkey will become a stronger and more independent Power than expected by us. The Turkish Government by being the custodian of the sacred Khilafat will attain supreme position among the nations of the world not by force of arms, but by divine help. We assure you that Turkey is a true and sincere friend of these nations who are struggling hard for their freedom. She received the Jews and gave them shelter when they were driven out of Spain, and similarly the nationalists of Bolonia (?) were treated by us in like manner in our country. History bears ample evidence that we deem it our duty to assist every nation in need of it and that the doors of our possessions are always thrown open to receive refugees."

HOW INDIAN MUSLIMS CAN HELP KEMALISTS.

The "Humdum" remarks that although the Turks are now driven out and confined in a corner of Europe, yet their martial spirit is the same as before, and their humane nature remains unaltered. Even in spite of their down-trodden condition, they are prepared to risk their lives and maintain at all costs the time-honored institution of the sacred Khilafat, and thus support Islam. As such is their aim, it is the imperative duty of every Muslim to render than all possible help, but unfortunately owing to our disabilities, we are not in a position to go to Asia Minor and side by side with them fight with the enemy, we, Indians, can merely assist our Turkish brethern in their struggle for life and death with all our might, so as to enable them to buy all the weapons of war, and make adequate arrangements for the treatment of their wounded in the battle field. The first instalment of half a crore proposed to be sent to the Angora Government has been remitted to the Central Khilafat Committee, and it is understood from reliable sources that it has reached its destination. Now the balance remains to be sent, and every attempt possible should be made for its despatch without further loss of time so that the Turks may readily prepare themselves for the field and crush the avarious and tyrannical Greeks. From recent information received, the Greeks have appeared again near Eskeshr, and they are reported to have been repulsed by the Turks.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AT SURAT.

NEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 13.

The Rashtriya Kelvani Mandal of Surat convened a meeting of all primary school teachers in its employ on March 5th with a view to settle the text-books to be prescribed for the various classes or forms. The step was an evident improvement on the system in vogue in "recognised" institutions in the Bombay Presidency. Dr. M. Kedarnath Dixit who presided over the meeting took good care to impress on the audience the objects aimed at in prescribing the text-books and the methods to be pursued to achieve the best educational results. The meeting next selected the following text-books for the different forms: Infant Class and First Standard—"First Reading Book" published in the Luxmi Vilas Press, Baroda; Second Standard—"Tales for Children; Third Standard—'Bal-Sadbodh"; Fourth Standard—"Sadguni-Balak"; Fifth Standard—"Incidents from the Life of Mahatma Gandhi"; Sixth Standard—"Suggestions for Social Helpfulness"; Seventh Standard—"Sahitya Vilas." For instruction in Hindi, the well-known "Hindi Prabodhmala" Reading Books Series was prescribed. For girls the same text-books were prescribed save in the Sixth and the Seventh Standards for which "Saraswatichandra, Part II", "Navalgarbavali" and "Griha-Vyavastha" (or House Management).

TILAK RASTRIYA SHALA

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHANDHUKA, March 13.

Dr. Popatlal Anandjivala, President of the Dhandhuka Taluka Samiti, has issued an appeal for funds required to keep the Tilak Rashtriya Shala at Dhandhuka going. He emphasises the importance of national education, as the corner-stone of Swaraj and as the admirable medium for the formation of character. The national school in question was formally opened a little more than a year ago by Mr. Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik and was affiliated to the Gujarat National University in popularising hand-spinning and Swadeshi it has played an important part since its inception, and has largely succeeded in implanting into young minds the unconquerable will to be self-reliant. Unfortunately, its resources are heavily overdrawn and need to be strengthened by public-spirited Indians.

W. I. LIBERALS' TRIBUTE

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on the 20th instant under the presidency of Sir Gokuldas Parekh, Kt., the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association has heard with profound regret the unexpected resignation of the Rt. Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and places on record its renewed appreciation of the unique courage and statesmanship displayed by him in connection with Indian Reforms so memorable in Indian annals, and securing for India Dominion Status as an equal partner within the Empire and for his general policy of sympathy, trust and conciliation. The Council trusts that he will continue to show his deep and abiding sympathy with Indian interests, hopes and aspirations. The Council also trusts that the policy thus inaugurated by him will not be departed from."

Copies of the above resolution were despatched to the Prime Minister, Mr. Montagu and His Excellency the Viceroy.

PRINCE LEAVES FOR KANDI.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Mar. 23.

An unfortunate accident occurred yesterday evening at the opening of a polo match in which the Prince participated. The play just started when the pony, ridden by Captain Metcalfe of the Bengal Lancers, fell rolling on the rider. He was carried from the field unconscious. The Prince was the first to jump from his pony and assist the injured Captain. The play was continued and the Prince's team was badly beaten by Colombo. Afterwards the Prince moved freely among the crowds of Europeans and natives, and was accorded tremendous ovation. This morning the Prince left for Kandi.

BRITISH MINISTER AT KABUL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI March, 23.

Lt.-Col. Humphreys, British Minister at Kabul, was received in audience by His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan in Majesty the Amir on 15th March. He Dilkhusa Palace on the 15th. Short speches presented his credentials and short speches were exchanged. The Amir, who was surrounded by his principal sardars, remained standing throughout the ceremony. The British Minister's reception, both on this occasion and on the occasions of his arrival at Kabul, was cordial and fully befitting the event.

A GOOD BORROW.

Jenkins lived in a flat, and the man below was learning to play the trombone.

He was surprised and a little flattered when Jenkins came down to borrow the instrument. He lent it willingly, and told Jenkins he could have it any time he wanted it.

Jenkins took full advantage of the offer. He was always borrowing the trombone.

"What do you borrow it for?" asked Jenkins' wife. "You can't play it."

"I know," replied Jenkins cheerfully. "Nor can that fellow downstairs while I have it.

STORIES BY AN INDIAN PRINCESS.

AN ELEPHANT'S TEARS

Sunity Devee, Maharani of Cooch Behar, an Indian Princess who was very popular in society during her visits to England and enjoyed the friendship and regard of the Royal Family, including Queen Victoria, has written a book of exceptional interest ("The Autobiography of an Indian Princess," John Murray, 12s.). The little-known psychology of the Indian woman comes out in many stories, all of which emphasize their immense devotion and spirit of self-sacrifice as wives.

TALE OF TWO WIVES.

Here is a story of wifely devotion—of a distinctly different order to others in the book:—

"A Maharajah had two wives, and he loved the second far more than the first. Yet the first wife was lovely, gentle, unselfish, and kind-hearted, and the second was just the reverse; she was haughty, vain, ill-tempered, and very jealous of the first wife. The first wife had a baby boy, the heir, to whom the Mararajah was very devoted, and much to the annoyance of the second wife he often played with the baby, who was just beginning to crawl. One day, while he was playing with the child, he sang to him over and over again: 'I love this face with its toothless smiles,' and the second wife hearing, could not get the expression out of her head, 'toothless smile.' The next time the Maharajah came to see the second wife he found her crawling on the floor, and though she had gone mad. He asked her what she was doing, and when she opened her mouth to answer he saw, to his horror and disgust, that she had no teeth. 'What have you done to yourself?' he asked, angrily. She answered him with a hideous smile. 'Did you not say to your baby that you loved the face with a toothless smile?' With a furious look, he said: 'Begone, you are no longer my wife. Your insane jealousy banishes you for ever from the palace'; and weeping and lamenting, she turned away."

AN EXCITING WEDDING-DAY

The author herself had an exciting wedding day. She was a Brahmo girl, while her Rajah *fiance* was a Hindu, and the religious obstacles seemtd insurmountable. Her mother declined to allow the daughter to be married according to Hindu rites, and this made the bridegroom's mother furious. The Government intervened at first in vain. The celebrations that were in full swing were stopped. At last the bridegroom, who was due to leave for England after the ceremony, took strong measures:—

"Looking at those near him, with determination in every line of his set young face, the Maharajah said: 'Now give good heed to my words. I am going to bed. If I am to marry this girl, wake me up. Otherwise have my horse in readines, for I shall ride away from Cooch Behar for good and all to-morrow morning. If I cannot marry this girl, I will marry no one.'

"A great hush fell on those who heard, and there was general consternation. Never before had Nripendra Narayan Bhup so asserted himself. His councillors saw that their ruler intended to have his own way."

That settled it. A compromise was made, the bands began to play, the illuminations flashed again, and bride and bridegroom were united.

"SHE IS NOT ALLOWED."

The Princess was apparently a devoted wife and mother. She tells of her early married life, when she was not allowed to meet other Indian gentlemen, not even her husband's cousins. When English visitors came she remembered one of these cousins throwing their cards through the shutters of her door:—

"Readers may wonder why the Maharajah minded my seeing Indian gentlemen. The good reason was that there were very few Bengali ladies out of purdah in those days, and my husband strongly objected to my meeting men who did not bring out their own wives. Though he was only two years older than me, he was a very strict husband, and I always respected him as if he had been years older; he was my hero and ideal husband, and whatever he said I thought was right. He was very particular about my dress. A lady once remarked: 'It is a pity the Maharani doesn't wear her lively pearls next her skin.' 'She is not allowed,' the Maharajah answered, with a quiet smile.

IN THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

The Princess says she believes she was the first Maharani to accompany a ruling prince to England, and the event caused a sensation. Here is an amusing story of her first visit to one of Queen Victoria's Drawing-Room receptions:—

"The next day we attended the Drawing Room. I wore a white and glod brocade gown and a crepe de Chine sari. I waited with the other ladies, and as it was a cold afternoon I was very glad to find a little cosy corner and sit down. I looked around me, and was admiring the pretty dresses and faces when I suddenly saw what I thought was a gentleman wearing a diamond tiara. I gazed at the face and then discovered it belonged to a lady who had a thick moustache. I went into the throne-room, and as I was told by Lady [illegible] that I need not kiss Her Majesty [illegible] made my curtsy, as I had already been received privately, when Her Majesty wanted to kiss me I avoided her! After finishing my curtsies I went on to the next and the next, and I distinctly heard the Queen say to the Princess of Wales: 'Why would not the Maharani kiss me?'"

AN ELEPHANT'S TEARS.

The author's husband, the Maharajah of Baroda, died during a visit to England. She tells a remarkable story of an incident during the memorial service in India:—

"When the sad news of our great loss reached Cooch Behar procession was ordered in which officials and relatives walked barefooted to honour the memory of the ruler. The State elephant, of which he had been so fond, accompanied the mourners, and all the while tears rolled down the animal's cheeks, just as if he knew the beloved voice was hushed for ever. The dumb beast's sorrow touched all those who witnessed it, and I always like to think that elephant by some wonderful instinct shared our grief."

A LEGEND.

Here is an account of an Indian legend. The souls of the poor were standing in front of the closed gates of heaven. They gazed yearningly at the gates, which did not open. Suddenly word came "Make way, make way, O souls, a rich Maharajah's spirit is on its way to heaven and must be instantly admitted." He was admitted, and the weary waiting spirits cried: "Is existence still to be the same for us as it was when we lived upon earth?"

"'Oh, silence, rebellious ones!' cried the gatekeeper. 'Surely, surely, you know that the road to heaven is an easy one for the poor to traverse. You have no temptations in your passage save the ills of poverty. You have not to combat with the lust of the eye, with the arrogance of riches, with the evil wrought by flattering tongues, and the misuse of power. Think what allurements this ruler must have resisted in order to prepare himself for heaven. It is a stupendous feat for a Maharajah to have accomplished, and,' [illegible] gatekeeper, unctuously, 'we adued the gatekeeper, unctuously, 'we seldom see them here, therefore it behaves me to give instant admittance to such a rare arrival.'

"And the souls of the poor were silent, for they recognized the words of wisdom which the gatekeeper had spoken."—"John O' London's weekly."

CONTONMENT RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 24.

In the course of a reply to a deputation of the All-India Cantonments Association today, His Excellency the Viceroy said:—

"Gentlemen, I am very glad that I have the Opportunity of meeting a deputation of the All-India Cantonments Association representing the civil population living in the cantonments of India and I have listened with great interest to your address in which you have made it known to me the grievances which you feel to the existing form of cantonment administration and your proposals for its reform. I am aware that the matter is one which has aroused keen interest among he residents of cantonment and that there is a very general demand for the introduction of a more liberal form of administration. With that demand I sympathise and my Government have been considering for sometime past to what extent it can accept the various proposals put forward. Referring to the recommendations H. E. observed: Local Governments. Have been addressed regarding the question of separation of judicial and executive functions of the Cantonment Magistrates. You will realise that this is a measure which cannot be introduced without the concurrence of the local govts who will have to find from their civil judicial staff the magistrates to try the cases which are now disposed of by Cantonment Magistrates in exercise of their judicial functions.

I must remind you that a cantonment is an area set apart for the use of the troops. The primary duty of the cantonment authorities is to safeguard the interest of the troops and to see that the sanitation of cantonments is such as to protect them from epidemic disease, to ensure that disorderly and undesirable persons such as prostitutes and keepers of gambling houses are not allowed to corrupt the troops and generally to exercise a careful control everything that makes for the comfort and welfare of the soldiers residing in the cantonments. It is this main fact which differentiates the administration of cantonment areas from that of the municipal areas and I, therefore, cannot agree that it would be right to entrust the administration of cantonments to a body containing a majority of elected non-official member.

You recommend that the control of the civil administration of the cantonments should be transferred from the Military to the civil department of the Government of India. I am afraid that I cannot hold out any hope of this suggestion being accepted. As I have already explained, a Cantonment exists primarly for the use of the Military and it would be out of the question to divest the local Military authorities of their responsibility for its administration.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.

Jones had just bought a piano, and his neighbour, on seeing it arrive at the house came and looked over the garden wall.

"By Jove, old man!" he called out. "You are swanking! But I'll bet you don't keep it long."

A few days later he saw Jones with his new piano on a handcart going down the street.

"Ha, ha!" he cried "I knew you wouldn't have it long." —?

"Get away, you idiot!" cried Jones. "I'm just going for my first music-lesson."

* * * *

Voice from Above: "Is that you, John? You are very late, aren't you?"

Brown: "It's only about twelve, my dear."

The Cuckoo Clock: "Cuckoo! cuckoo! cuckoo!"

Brown (grasping situation instantly): "Cuckoo! cuckoo! cuckoo! cuckoo! cuckoo! cuckoo! cuckoo! cuckoo! cuckoo!"

THE COUNTRY'S DUTY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Day after day, we have been noticing, how sane and responsible politicians and publicists of all shades of opinion consider the arrest of Gandhiji as unnecessary and inopportune, and the sentence passed on him as too long and too harsh. We all wonder, why Gandhiji is imprisoned right at this very stage of our stupendous struggle?

(1) Has Gandhiji preached violence? No.

(2) Has he incited violence? No.

(3) Has he cherished any ill-feeling for the King or the Prince? No.

(4) Has he entertained or expressed any hatred against the British nation? No.

(5) Has he not pressed for complete harmony amongst all the races white or brown in this country? Yes.

(6) Has he not insisted on absolute non-violence? Yes.

(7) Has he not stopped mass civil disobedience? Yes.

(8) Then what is the immediate reason for his arrest and imprisonment? Officials admit, that he has not preached violence; he has not incited violence, and he has denounced all acts of violence. Then we ask, where was the immediate necessity, the advisability or the utility in arresting and imprisoning him now?

If, as they say, that non-cooperation was fizzling out, why was the great Gandhiji locked-up? The truth is this, that the bureaucracy cannot crush the movement, so long as it is non-violent; and that it cannot retain perpetual domination over the people of this country:—

(a) If we make the tillers self-supporting by spinning wheel;

(b) If we can win over the seven crore untouchables by removing this pernicious custom;

(c) And if we can save the crores of labourers from the devil of drink.

With this constructive programme in full swing Swaraj is certain.

Let us understand clearly, that the bureaucracy belauds and betittles the Moderates as it suits its purpose; that its sympathies are simply pious platitudes; and that its reforms are good on paper. It does not worry about protests or petitions. It does not worry the awakening of the people and the self-assertion of the people.

But the Khaddar and the Charkha are potent weapons for they strike at the root of economic domination. So pray, concentrate on the Charkha and the Khaddar. Let there be no slackening whatever in this direction.

Let there be no mistake on this point. We know:—

(1) How the Cabinet evaded Maulana Mahomed Ali, when he led the first Khilafat Deputation in 1920!

(2) How the Cabinet has deported Zaghloul Pasha, the real leader of National Egypt, and has won over Sarvat Pasha on what seems to be Egyptian Independence!

(3) How De Velara is clevererly shunted off!

(4) And how Kemal Pasha has been all along evaded!

Let us consider those manouvers of the Cabinet. My countrymen and countrywomen, I submit to-day with all deference, that *our duty to-day to our Great Gandhiji and our noble country is not to slacken Gandhiji's constructive programme of Khadar, Charkha, untouchability and anti-drink traffic; and not to accept any settlement of Punjab or Swaraj until Gandhiji is free.* May Heaven strengthen our resolve and support us in the great struggle that faces us! Amen!

—Yours, etc.

BURJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

March, 24.

P. S.—Pray note, that whilst De Velara wants complete Independence for Ireland, Zaghloul Pasha for Egypt, Gandhiji has ruled out the resolution of complete independence for India, and adopted Swaraj within the British Commonwealth and yet the Apostle of non-violence and the upholder of British connection is not free in his own land! Can we slacken, when he is locked up? Can we settle, when he is stifled? No, says Mother Hind.

B. F. B.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The policy of Divide and Rule, that was adopted in the days of the East India Company so persistently pursued upto the present day by the bureaucracy is now emulated by our Bombay Municipality. They have an eye on the whole of the Fort between the Bhattia Baug and the Church Gate Street! They are trying to acquire the Southern half now populated by Parsis and Bohras; and later on pounce on the northern half occupied by Hindus! Thus divide, and acquire the whole of the residential quarter for building shops and offices! Can any responsible City Father sanction a scheme, that would lead to the dishousing of 7,000 poor and middle class persons right in the midst of the house famine in Bombay? Can Bombay brook imposition of such autocracy? It cannot; and that is why Bombay is to protest against this Fort acquisition. Scheme in no uncertain terms at to-day's public meeting at the Excelsior Theatre, where Parsis, Hindus, Moslems and Christians should muster strong to signify their protest.—Yours, etc.

LAKHIMDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GOKHALE.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in course of a speech unveiling the statue of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale on Thursday last said:—

Gentlemen, the tribute I mean is the practical tribute of subscription to his ideals—of bold application of his doctrines. His words and the spirit which they breathed are as alive to-day, as full of truth and force as they ever were. They point the way to the solution of our dimculties just as clearly and they admit of no misconstruction.

This statue that we have unveiled to-day is a lasting memorial of his greatness, but its quality of endurance is less than that of his spoken words, it will serve to commemorate his outward aspect, but only in that which he spoke and wrote can we find his real likness, the true record of his wisdom and devotion. By his own utterances therefore let him be recalled; for thus we shall both honour him, and continue the work to which his whole life here was devoted. In the course of one of his finest speeches in the Imperial Council, he spoke the following words: "To my mind the greatest work of Western education in the present state of India is not so much the encouragement of learning as the liberation of the Indian mind from the thraldom of that is best in the life, character and thought old world ideas and the assimilation of all of the West. I think Englishmen should have more faith in the influence of their history and literature and whenever they are inclined to feel annoyed at the utterances of a disconted B.A. let them realise that he is only an accident of the present period of the transition in India and that they should no more lose faith in the results of Western education than should my countrymen question the ultimate aim of British rule in this land, just because not every Englishman who comes out realises the true character of England's mission here."

HIS VIEWS ON BOYCOTT.

(We have travelled far on doubtful ways since those words we uttered). And as to a general boycott advocated also in his day, his judgment was clearly delivered. "I consider it preposterous thing that anybody should imagine that such a thing is feasible in the present state of the country. The building up of national schools and colleges all over the country out of private resources, on any scale worth speaking about, would take years and years of time and a tremendons amount of sacrifice on the part of the people, and before anything substantial has been done to talk of boycotting existing institutions is sheer madness."

To give a sound direction to the aspirations of the younger generation was an especial care of Mr. Gokhale's.

May I conclude by quoting memorable words of his to the Students' Brotherhood in Bombay? "Everyone knows that during the last few years a new school of political thought has arisen and that it has exercised a powerful fascination over the minds of youngmen. . . That teaching was directed to the destruction of the very foundations of the old public life.

Our old public life was based on a frank and loyal acceptance of British rule. The new teaching condemned all faith in the British Government as childish and all hope to look round, he said, to realise where a of progress under it as vain. 'One has only movement for independence would land us. Meanwhile it means the sure destruction or at any rate the indefinite postponement of all these opportunities for sure peaceful progress which are at present within our reach."

Gentlemen, these are memorable words and I am grateful to you for having given me this fitting occasion to recall them. They have a particular application to-day and an unusual interest if we compare them with the destructive and revolutionary ideals of the non-co-operation leaders. At any rate these are the words of a man who loved his country with a love beyond measure, and who brought to the direction of that love a wisdom and a grasp of the essential so great that he could look beyond the easy impatient hasty way and could settle down to the sterner more self-denying task of an accomplishment which, however slow it might be was sure of attainment and once attained would be founded upon rock."

Sir Stanley Reed then said they rejoiced to think that the Memorial Fund, in addition to giving substantial help to the great Society which he had founded, had set up this statue by an Indian artist of an Indian patriot to preserve his memory for the coming generation.

"HOLD YOUR HAND OUT."

"Do you know anything about palmistry, George?" she asked.

"Oh, not much!" he answered, with an air of false modesty. "Not a great deal, although I had an experience last night which might be considered a remarkable example of the art you mention.

"I happened to glance at the hand of a friend of mine, and I immediately predicted that he would soon become the possessor of a considerable sum of money; and, sure enough, before he left the room, he had a nice little sum of money handed to him."

"And you told that just from his hand?" she said in surprise.

"Yes," he replied. "You see, he had four aces in it."

SO VERY TRUE!

The teacher was exasperated. The class was idle and inattentive, and just a little out of hand.

In desperation the teacher changed the subject from mathematics to science, and began to ask each boy and girl questions about the great inventions of the age.

"Now, then," she said impatiently, "what was the first talking-machine made of?"

After a while a voice from the back of the class broke the silence: "Please, miss, a rib."

FINANCE BILL PASSED.

CUT OF 9½ CRORES EFFECTED.

NON OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 22.

When the Assembly met after lunch, Si Montague Webb introduced addition to the Finance Bill of a new clause 7 which would run "In sub-section 3 of section 13 of India Paper Currency Amendment Act 1920, for the figure 1921, the figure 1923 shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the first day of April 1921."

The effect of this amendment would be that the interest on Paper Currency securities would be utilised for the purpose of revenue. Sir Montague Webb calculated that by this step Government would be able to get additional 4 crores and cover its deficit accordingly. He depicted the baneful results which must follow further inflation in currency as a result of uncovered deficits and asked the House to vote with him in getting for the Government revenue to the extent of 4 crores.

He said the Assembly having refused to impose duty on silver, must now consider this new proposal of his in order to save Government from financial suicide. Concluding he said that the Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce had supported his proposed amendment.

Mr. Ramji and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey supported the motion on behalf of Indian merchants.

Sir Malcolm Hailey while defending Government's attitude in the past regarding interest on paper currency securities, accepted Sir Montagu's amendment in view of the fact that the financial experts in the House had supported it. He emphasised that in order to provide funds to the Secretary of State, Government had to carry out the deflation programme outlined in his statements of March 1st. If the House agreed to the proposal under discussion, it would help revenue by three crores and three lakhs and not 4 crores as anticipated by the mover. For utilizing the excess over the Gold Standard Reserve which had been suggested by the previous speakers, he left the matter to the House to judge on its merits. Replying to an enquiry in this respect, the Finance Member said that the amount by which the revenues could be helped by the excess in the gold standard reserve was crores.

Mr. Rangachariar opposed the amendment of Sir Montagu Webb on the grounds that a wrong method has been adopted in balancing the Budget. Balancing should be done by curtailing military expenditure and not by increasing revenue by dubious methods.

Mr. J. N. Mukherjee supported Sir Malcolm Hailey's suggestion.

Munshi Ishwar Saran agreed to the views expressed by Mr. Rangachariar.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer supported Sir Montagu Webb.

Dr. Gour rising to a point of order pointed out that Sir Montagu Webb's motion was not an amendment of the Finance Bill but an original motion to amend Indian Paper Currency Act and was thus inadmissible for consideration under rule 64 subclause 4 of Standing Orders. It could not therefore come up as an amendment and his motion was out of order.

The President pointed out that the amendment of Paper Currency Act was part of Finance Bill, which if passed would be known as Finance Act.

Sir Malcolm Hailey asked permission of President to give him permission to formally move the amendment in accordance with practice followed in the House from time to time.

Mr. Samarth enquired whether the provisions of Section 12 of the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1920, has been brought into operation. If they were not, then an amendment of section 13 would no doubt be permissible by adopting the proper procedure for such amendment, but not by a side issue.

Dr. Gour further pressed that the suggestion of Sir Montagu Webb should be circulated for eliciting opinion of financial experts.

The President ruled that though technically Dr. Gour was in order but acting under the usual parliamentary practice, he (Sir Frederick Whyte) interpreted the Bill in terms of the first clause namely the Bill to amend Indian Finance Act. It was in that view that he had allowed discussion under this Bill on a variety of subjects including army general administration. The amendment could in these circumstances be moved by Sir Malcolm Hailey, but the President had doubt that in future preamble of finance Bill would be so worded as to allow amendments on matters arising out of taxation.

After further discussion Finance Member's amendment was pressed to a division and carried by fifty-six to forty-one votes.

With the acceptance by majority of Sir Mortagu Webbs' amendment to the Paper Currency Act which was moved by Sir Malcolm Hailey all the amendments to Finance Bill had been disposed of and the Finance Member then moved that the Finance Bill as amended be passed.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S AMENDMENTS.

At this stage Sir Sivaswamy Iyer on behalf of the Nationalist Party said on having brought forward the several amendments to the Finance Bill that amendments were not actuated by any desire to embarrass the Government but simply to make retrenchment in expenditure. It had been said that the effect of making large reductions would be very bad and India would have responsible government only if they agreed to Government proposals. But, Sir, concluded Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, if the price of constitutional advance is to be suppression of our right to represent our views before the Government then I am not prepared to pay that price. We are not prepared to be a body of *rehukamists*. We are anxious to secure constitutional advance but not at that price.

MR. GINWALLA'S PROTEST.

Mr. Ginwalla could not consent to the passing of this Bill without strongly protesting against the increased military expenditure which was responsible for the huge deficit in the Budget. The military budget had got to be cut down and the military estimates must be put to the vote of the Assembly. He refused to take any responsibility to pass any Finance Bill if it was only for the purpose of finding money to be spent on the maintenance of army in this country. He strongly advised the government to measure the taxable capacity of the country before proposing taxation and protested against the passage of the Bill.

Mr. Rhodes confessed that the Budget had not satisfied the European community in one respect but he felt that the finances of the Indian Empire were in safe hands.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that he could not sufficiently express the thanks of the country to the large body of men in the Finance, Accounts and Currency department for the amount of labour they had turned out in connection with the Budget. (Cheers). As for the Finance Bill he could not be glad at the view that it had been cut to the extent of nine crores. He shared the profoundest fears expressed by Sir Montagu Webb and Mr. Rhodes that there was a deficit, they were on the slippery slope and it was difficult to know whether they would be able to avoid it or rapidly g down with fatal results. He could not himself see what would be the results of the action of the house in having refused the money to the extent of nine crores. He did not think it was in the best interests of India to leave the deficit uncovered to tha extent. Government on their part were actuated by only one feeling. They desired to the best of their conscience and ability to find a solution for a difficult situation—a solution which they believed was the best for India. (Applause).

The Finance Bill was then put and passed only Mr. Ginwalla opposing it.

The result of the last five days debate o the Finance Bill has been that of the tota taxation proposed namely 39 crores the A-sembly has refused 9½ crores and agreed to 29½ crores. On the other hand the House has transferred three crores of Paper Currency Reserve interest to their revenue. Th result then is an uncovered Revenue deficit of nine crores sixteen lakhs.

After the Finance Bill was passed the House adjourned till to-morrow when non-official business will be transacted.

DELHI, March 23.

The Legislative Assembly met again 11 this morning to discuss non-official resolutions. The order paper contained five motions of which the first standing in the name of Dr. Gour, urged for election by Legislature of India's representative to international and Imperial Conference. Two other important resolutions refer to the abolition of Divisional Commissioners an the appointment of Council Secretaries or Parliamentary Secretaries, as they are called in England

At question-time, replying to Mr. Mukherjee, Mr. Chatterjee said that the next conference of the departments of Industries would be held in April next. With regard to the establishment of a Central Research Institute, for which land was acquired at Dehra Dun, the Government of India had reluctantly been compelled, owing to the nancial position, to postpone further action for the present.

Sir William Vincent then announced Government business during the next two sittings. On Saturday (the 25th) the agenda which was placed before the Assembly yesterday (22nd, but was not taken up owing to consideration of the Finance Bill, would come up before the Assembly. Thus the question of passage of the Bill to repeal would come up on Saturday. The next meeting of the Assembly would be on the 27th and would be devoted to consideration of certain Government Bills already introduced and also the first reading of the Cantonment House Accommodation Bill, if ready on the same day. Mr. Innes would also move for adoption of the proposals of the Railway Finance Committee, which sat in Calcutta.

INDIA'S DELEGATES.

Dr. Gour moved that Governor-General in Council be so pleased as to make it a rule in the future to substitute election by the Assembly for nomination by the Government of all the representatives of India to th Imperial and other International Conferences. The debate that followed on thi resolution, the various arguments adduced and the final fate which the resolution met followed the same lines as witnessed in the Council of State a few days ago on similar motion by Mr. Sethna.

Dr. Gour in moving his resolution said while he was not unaware of the fact that a similar motion had been rejected by the upper council, he was moving it being conscious of the justice of his case. He quoted opinions of the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Meign, Ex-Canadian Prime Minister. to show that all had recognised that India was now granted a new status of equality with the Dominions. In view of this position the Government of India could not continue to appoint the delegates arbitrarily. Although he freely admitted that the delegates so far chosen were the very best men of India, but the procedure of their appointment could no longer be reconciled with India's new position of equality. What other authority for the necessity of the suggested change be quoted than the Right Hon. S. Sastri who while speaking at the recent Imperial Conference said "The Maharaja of Cutch and myself cannot fail to remember that the position we occupy here is not comparable by any means to the position occupied by our colleagues from the dominions."

SIR WILLIAM'S OBJECTIONS.

Sir William Vincent said he had intervened earlier so that the debate may soon be concluded in order that the last important resolution on the agenda regarding the appointment of parliamentary undersecretaries be reached. In strongly opposing the resolution, he said the plain facts were that the Government of this country was run under the provisions of the Government of India Act and the Assembly, also, owed its existence to that Act. No lawyer could deny that under the constitution, the ultimate responsibility of the Government o India was vested in the Governor-General-in-Council subject to the control of the Secretary of State and power to discharge that responsibility, must, also, be vested in the same authority and could not under the existing law be divided between the Government and the legislature. The Government was always amenable and open to influence by the Assembly. Could any one say that under the Reforms Act, the Assembly had not the power as was attempted to be proved by Mr. Ginwala the other day? Did not the Assembly cut down Government's expenditure by one crore and had not refused about 9½ crores of additional taxation? Could any one then say that the powers of the Assembly were nil. He further asked was there any civilized country in the world where the delegates were elected by the legislature. None to his knowledge. These delegates went to represent the Government of the day whatever that Government be. For, otherwise how could these delegates bind their Government to any course of action which had not the sanction of that Government. A representative of France at the recent meeting must be the representative of the Government he represented or must refuse to be its representative. Supposing India's representative was elected by the Legislature It would expect him to be responsible to it. If on any question there was a difference between the Government and the Legislature, the representative would not be able to serve two masters. For, he could not at any conference bind his Government beyond which that Government had authorised him to do. Under the Act, the Government must be unfettered in making the choice and after all the representatives so far chosen like Lord Sinha, Sir Ali Imam, and Mr. Sastri had been those who enjoyed the confidence of the country and in future selections they would take care to see that only those are chosen who enjoyed the confidence of people. But they must agree that the responsibility could not be divided with the Legislature. The question at issue was not only inconsistent with the provisions of the Reforms Act but will be a bad precedent for future when there would be responsible Government in this country. The duty of chosing their representative was the sole concern of the Executive. The resolution, believed, would make Government's position impossible.

Mr. Chatterji, Industries Secretary, said as far as the selection of delegates to the International Conference was concerned the recommendations of Dr. Gour could not be carried out without alteration in the treaty of Versailles. For, there it was laid down that one of the four delegates to the Labour Conference two should represent the employers and one the labourers. So, the Legislature could not elect these delegates.

MR. SAMARTH'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Samarth then moved his amendment which laid down that Government should select representatives of India to the Imperial and other Internaional Conferences out of a panel of six Indian Members elected by the Council of State and the Assembly two by the former and four by the latter from among their respective non-official members. Both Mr. Samarth and Mr. Kamat agreed with the constitutional position as expressed by the Home Member but held that their proposal was the best compromies consistent with the Reforms Act. Sir William Vincent said although the amendment looked more reasonable than the original resolution, he objected to the proposal of Mr. Samarth on the same grounds as before.

DR. GOURS REPLY.

Dr. Gour replying said Sir William Vincent had not replied to his point as to how could India's much advertised status of equality, although Lord Curzon was still calling her a subordinate branch of British Administration, be reconciled with the nomination by the Government of India. The representatives of other dominions were responsible to their legislatures while that was not case in India. He asked what steps they would take to strengthen the weakness in Mr. Sastri's position as a nominee whom the member had said they gave instructions to their delegates and had to supplement them later. But only recently in a reply to Mr. Neogy's question, he had admitted that the Government of India had no knowledge of any instruction given to Mr. Sastri regarding the Washington Conference. Dr. Gour agreed to accept the amendment of Mr. Samarth.

SIR WILLIAM'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Sir William Vincent said the Assembly should not think that, in the case of a big conference like the Disarmament Conference their delegates would have gone without instruction to do what he liked at his sweet will. Instructions were very carefully prepared and forwarded to the Secretary of State. He said he had the temerity to suggest that wisdom was not the sole prerogative of the Assembly. Supposing there was soon an international educational conference, could Government send any member of the Assembly in preference to Sir Ashutosh Mukerji. Replying to Dr. Gour's point the Home Member said India was to be governed by not what the Empire's statesman said about her position but by the statute. As long as the present Act stood, it would be unconstitutional to act on the resolution. Members might say that the Act be changed but his position was based on what the Act now was. But when the Act would in time be amended, he hoped, the power of sending delegates would still remain entirely in the hands of the Executive. Concluding he said the only argument in favour of Dr. Gour could be that because he thought he had with him the majority of votes he would press his motion.

Dr. Gour's resolution as amended by Mr. Samarth was then put and to the apparent surprise of all was rejected by 49 against 36. It appears that those representing the minority interests voted with Government.

COTTON GROWING IN INDIA.

When the Assembly met after luneh the second resolution on the agenda was moved in a manuscript speech by Rai Bahadur T. P. Mukerji who urged Government to appoint a committee to make a full enquiry and report about the cause why the cotton cultivation in India especially in Dacca, Mymensingh, Tipperah, Jalpaiguri and Chittagong is gradually disappearing and to take steps to increase the cultivation in India. The mover quoted statistics from blue books which clearly showed that while the area of the cotton cultivation in 1892-1893 was 231600 acres, it had gradually decreased from year to year until in 1919-1920 it came down so low as sixty nine thousand acres. India had been growing so much of cotton in olden days that not only was she able to supply her own needs, but was finding markets for her produce in the outside countries. But now on account of the scandalous policy of British Government which protected Lancashire merchants in dumping their goods free in India and thus competing with Indian cloths, the Indian cotton growers got discouraged and there had been decrease in the cultivation of coton. Mr. Mukerji then spoke of the great decrease in the cultivation of cotton in the several districts of Bengal which he had mentioned in the resolution and regretted that Calcutta which was once the great emporium of trade in cotton, was hardly so now. If Government could not in these financially hard days appoint a committee for this purpose they could at least refer the matter for the consideration and opinion of the Central Cotton Committee of Bombay.

REVENUE SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Mr. Hullah, Revenue Secretary, opposed the resolution. In a speech delivered in a feeble voice hardly audible from the press gallery, he quoted figures to show taking the whole of India and not Bengal particularly, the area of cultivation had increased during the last 25 years by about 50 per cent. This cultivation did not refer to cotton alone but wheat and other crops. This factor should be taken into consideration while pointing to the decrease in cultivation of cotton. In conclusion Mr. Hullah emphasised that the matter was one purely for the local Governments. The Government of India had nothing to do with it nor did they think it necessary to refer it to the Central Cotton Committee.

The resolution was lost 24 voting for and 39 against it, some non-official members remaining neutral.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. Pare Lal moved that the posts of Divisional Commissioners in various provinces of India be abolished. He pointed out that there were forty-two Commissioners in the whole of India including Burma costing about forty lakhs every year and doing merely the work of post office between the District Officer and local Government. In some provinces there were Boards of Revenue as well as Commissioners. This system was unnecessary and entailed a heavy loss on the exchequer and must be avoided, "Why not the work which was done by these Commissioners be transferred to Executive Councillors in the provinces.

Sir William Vincent on behalf of Government admitted that the reforms had imposed large financial burdens on provinces, but at the same time the question of abolition of Divisional Commissioners must be examined on its merits quite apart from anything else. The reforms had made much difference in the work of the Commissioners particularly in regard to reserved subjects in those parts where Commissioners had not to do the work of transferred subjects the case was strong in favour of reducing the number of Commissioners, but he did not think in the matter of revenue arrears the House would contemplate with equanimity the transfer of appellate jurisdiction to officers of the Tahsildar. On the other hand if they transferred that work to members of the Board of Revenue they might have to increase the number of those officers. That would mean a system of centralisation which might cause very great inconvenience to those concerned. Moreover there were inexperienced officers in some districts where it was necessary that there should be Commissioners in order they might be of help both to the Government and the District officers. The work of the District Officer was now-a-days getting more and more difficult and if there was any time when he wanted help from senior officers it was the present. However Sir William Vincent admitted there was a case for further examination and he therefore undertook to consult local Governments, on the question of abolishing or reducing the number of appointments.

Mr. Wali Mahomed Husanally and Prof. Shahani, both of Karachi, spoke against the resolution because so far as Sindh was concerned they wanted the existing system, which was satisfactory, to continue and did not want the post of Commissioner there to be abolished.

Moulvi Abdul Khadar supported Mr. Husanally.

CHEAP AND SPEEDY JUSTICE.

The resolution was eventually withdrawn in view of the undertaking given by the Home Member that he would consult local Governments.

Lala Girdarilal Agarwala then moved for a Committee for taking steps to provide means of dealing out cheap and speedy justice to the inhabitants of British India with a view to allay great discontent prevailing among them owing to great delay and heavy expenses incurred by them in obtaining justice especially in civil cases.

Mr. Adit Prasad Sidha supported the resolution.

The Home Member said that this was a matter entirely for the local Governments and the resolution had been admitted owing to some oversight on the part of his department. The resolution was put and lost.

The most important resolution of the day was that of Mr. Spence which stood fifth with a number of amendments. The resolution runs thus:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that members of the Legislative Assembly be appointed by the Governor-General under Section 43-A of the Government of India Act to be associated with the Departments of the Government of India other than the Army and Foreign and Political departments in order that they may be trained up in the administration of Government and relieve the Governments and secretaries of a part at least of the work in the session of the legislature."

As soon as Mr. Spence had finished reading the resolution, Sir William Vincent moved that the discussion thereon be adjourned to another date as it was already a late hour in the evening. The President agreed with the Home Member and it was then postponed.

The Assembly then adjourned till Saturday.

CHRISTIANS AND KHADDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mahatma Ghandhi, India's patriot, Saint and Martyr has been sent to jail. We may differ from him in some of his methods for gaining 'Swaraj' but we cannot however, deny the honour which is due unto him for the christ-like simplicity of his life, his unsurpassed sainthiers of morals and his true disinterested love for all classes of his fellow countrymen.

How shall Christians to-day show their admiration and respect for Mahatma Gandhi? In his last appeal to his country men, he says it will be the highest honour paid to him if Indians discard foreign cloth and take to khaddar. It is very hard for Christians to throw away a habit associated with them for generations and as such many a Christian, however, strongly Nationalist at heart he may be, is obliged to appear outside by his appared as a phlegmatic individual to National aspirations and unsympathetic towards their Hindoo and Mahomedan fellow-men. Cannot we find out a device by which Nationalist Christians be easily distinguished without taking wholesale to khaddar? We can; a Christian student of the Grant Medical College, a person of very good social standing had adopted since the arrest of Gandhi shrinkingly novel, yet beautiful device to meet our ends and this consists in a strip of milk-white khaddar three inches wide strapped round His Left arm where Christians pin their black grape for mourning. It is doubtless a simple device but simple with that simplicity which calls for genius for its conception. This will mark us out straightly as christians and Nationalists without undertaking any radical change in our Costumes which tradition and association make us hath to part with at once.—Yours, etc.

A CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST.

ECONOMY OR WASTE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, Your morning contemporary to-day is down on the army of peons employed in the Secretariat and says the army costs a lac and a half annually. Well and good for retrenchment this—but what about superfluous officers, specially Europens? It would be interesting to find them out. I give one instnce.

In the Dapuri Workshops of the Industries Department at Poona there are about a dozen fitters and as many other mechanics. There is practically no work and it is managed by one executive engineer (European) on Rs. 900, and a foreman on Rs. 600 (of course an European)!! But this is nothing—there is also one superintending engineer under the missioner or guise of Deputy Director of Industries on Rs. 1,750 per month (a third European)!! And what do they do? They make experiments with pumps as if pumps are not known in this country! This seems to be a new industry! And this is in one department only, mind.—Yours, etc.

DAPURI.

Poona, March 21.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I believe it will be generally conceded that the Post and the Telegraph Departments are far below their efficiency to the pre-war time. This may be gauged from the complaints in the Press and to the Departments themselves, but many complaints neither appear in the Press nor are made to the Departments concerned. Every one feels and suffers from the inefficiency, which, I fear, cannot be remedied by individual complaints. An organised action is needed and I am writing this in the belief that such bodies as the Chambers of Commerce, Merchants Bureau, Mill-owners Association, may see their way to take action for making representations to Government on the subject. I trust this few line lead to some good at least.—Yours, etc.

C. C. MENDES.

FRENCH BONDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In 1904 I purchased one Ville De Paris Municipal Bonds of 1871 from the Bombay Share Market. I received interest, on the production of six monthly coupons upto 1st July, 1914, from the Compte De Paris Bank at Bombay through the Bank of Bombay. In February 1915 when I sent the coupon to the Bombay Bank for collection of interest, they informed me that they were unable to cash it in Bombay and that I should send it to direct to Paris. Ever since this time the coupons have been remaining with me unpaid, I wrote to the French Consul at Bombay but to no effect Will any of your numerous readers be so kind as to enlighten me as to what steps I should take to sell this Bond and recover the interest due on the Coupons?—Yours, etc.

C. U. P.

Ahmedabad, 1st March 1922.

C(ontinued from column 6.)

gress policy. They seem to feel as actually as many others, the suffering to which a more or less heartless system of land tenure has exposed the peasantry, but they are quite helpless for the reasons, among others I have already stated. And it is, perhaps, too much to expect Government, in the present state of surcharged feelings in the country, to take a rational view,—free from any excessive bias in favour of the Zemindars,—of the situation, and handle if in a liberal and sympathetic spirit. A Government that could not rise to the full height of its opportunities, when the tenant movement was yet in its infancy, but would fain disregard the counsel of some of its best supporters, is in the present State of things much less capable of finding the true remedy for the popular discontent in Oudh, and the surest proof that we can have of it was the declaration of policy outlined by Sir Harcourt Butler in his speech to the Meerut durbaris. That speech has not left much room for hoping that sober counsels will prevail with the Government, at any rate in its present exasperated mood.

AIKA MOVEMENT.

POSITION OF ZEMINDARS.

THE TRUE REMEDY.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 19.

One of the complaints of the Oudh Zemindars is that they have been rendered virtually impotent and are not in a position to help effectively either the Government or the tenants. This is a complaint in which we cannot but sympathise with the Zemindars. Theirs is an unenviable position, indeed, and the terms under which they hold their estates are such that practically no discretion is allowed them especially in times of political ferment. The Sanad which conferred the title on the Zemindars in the properties they hold, is so cleverly worded that the Zemindars must needs remain politicallly helpless. As a factor for good or evil, they have been counted out long ago, and the utmost they can be expected to do towards the emancipation of their country is to remain indifferent to what is going on.

While that is the generally recognized position of the Zemindars, it is unfortunate that the less scrupulous among them should create fresh difficulties and new problems by their unbecoming behaviour towards the tenants. There is a general consensus of opinion among all classes that under the Zemindars, the tenants have never had a chance and that with the ever-increasing pressure of the population on the land—which is a fixed quantity—the Zemindars have become too rapacious and exacting. In all India I think "The Garden of Eden," as Oudh is very properly termed, is more densely populated than any other part, and with the opportunities for their martial talents gone, and with little or no industry worth the name to absorb the bulk of labouring population, there is a general scramble for land, and the Zemindars are doing no worse than many a profiteer by trying to exploit the opportunity to obtain for themselves the highest returns they could possibly obtain. But after all, there must be some limit to the exactions made in an illegal manner on the tenants and there must be some check on the rapacity of unscrupulous landlords. The only and natural check, in the circumstances of Oudh, would be the Government, but the latter have put themselves out of court in this matter by an unduly partisan attitude.

What has happened, therefore, is that the warning voice of reason, justice and fair-play is lost upon Government, and the Zemindars who easily have access to the ears of high officials of Government mould the opinions of Government according to their own likes and predilections. As one police officer told me, the howl of the Zemindars has drowned the cries of starving and oppressed tenantry, and Government are apparently contemplating measures for the protection of the life, property and honour of the Zemindars, as they have wrongly been made to conceive, to the detriment of the tenants whose just grievances are overlooked because of the Government's unreasonable distrust of all popular movements and their incapacity to diagnose the situation properly. What the situation really demands is a policy of conciliation and liberal reform of the land tenure. But Government, without paying much heed to this actual and pressing need, have taken up the selfish cry of interested Zemindars and are pursuing a policy of repression, which may yet succeed—though temporarily—in driving discontent underground, but it is bound to fail because of its inherent weakness and injustice. The rise of the tenant movement and its popularity are only symptoms which he who runs may read, given there is the willingness to do so.

There seems to be an impression on the part of the Zemindars—and the Government—that the tenant movement has for its adherents many of the local bad characters and lawless elements. It may be true in a measure, but for that reason the whole movement cannot be dismissed Either as purely mischievous or frankly revolutionary. We must learn to recognise that the movement is merely an organic expression of the general discontent prevailing in the province against continued oppression and the denial of elementary rights. Neither Section 108 or 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code can therefore furnish that real help which is needed for the solution of a vast problem. It needs, on the other hand, real insight and sympathy into the aims and objects of the movement, and a Government determined to stamp out the evil from which the poor tenants have suffered can do so easily if it strives to win the confidence of the masses.

As it is, the officials are distrusted—and I think for very good reasons, too,—by the masses, and any one who speaks a word or two in favour of them or the zemindars is at once suspected, and none will heed him. In fact, I was told, during my visit to the Hardoi District, that on one or two occasions when people were told about the decision of the Congres to leave the zemindars alone, they suspected the speakers of pro-official motives and left the meeting. There is, it seems to me, considerable need for the Congress message being carried the masses through reliable guides but the suicidal policy of Government which has led to the clapping into jails of most of those who could be trusted to carry weight and exercise influence on the masses. People will not take others seriously and will not believe them if they attempt to translate the Congress message on the question of the relations of the tenants with the zemindars. Several zemindars who still entertain kindly feelings towards the national struggle, freely expressed to me their desire that prominent and trusted Congressmen should take the opportunity of telling the masses to avoid a clash with the zemindars in pursuance of the Con-

(Continued in column 5.)

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SHEVARAM KHUBCHAND MULTANI,
Barbhaya Moholla,
Bombay, 13th February 1922.

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BOMBAY MARKET.

(Continued from page 6)

absence of healthy demand most of the rates were gradually growing more easy; however at the reduced rates no business passing. This week the rates are steady and fair business passing. Alizarine 20 per cent. had fairly good business at Rs. 100/110 per cwt. Congo-Red (bulk) had some business at Rs. 2/ per lb. Megneta-Crystals (big) changed hands at Rs. 12 per lb. Benzo-Perpurine and Delta-Perpurine were firm at Rs. 4/ and at Rs. 5/ per lb. respectively. Malachite-Green was quoted ta Rs. 8/9/0 per lb. no business passing. Methy-Violet:—Some business passed at Rs. 6/8/0 per Lb. Miscellanous Dyes have no important fluctuations and no business passed. Sulpher-Black is consumed in fairly large quantities in the Mills and it passes at Rs. 1/4/0 per lb. Indenting Business is not good Values in England and Germany are steady.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS

NAME.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div- paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buye
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	409
Alliance ..	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	20
Baroda ..	50	100	Jan-July	15%	6
Imperial ..	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1350
Contributary	125	..	..	..	362/8
India ..	50	100	Jan-July	15%	119
Central ..	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	33 3/8
Tata Bank ..	22½	75	..	as. 10	15
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£. 5	Apr-Oct.	..	£.
Eastern ..	£. 5	£. 10	..	..	66
Hongkong and Shanghai ..	$ 125	$125	..	64%	£. 97
Mercantile Bank of India ..	A $12½	..	..	16%	£. 22½
Bank of Morvi ..	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	27

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Dholka ..	100	100	Mar-Sept	8½%	113
.. Prantij	500	500	..	9½%	575 xd,
Amritsar Patty	100	100	..	5%	95
Cent. Provinces	100	100	..	6%	82/8
Chaparmukh Silghat ..	100	100	..	2%	55
Dhond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khatua Bhagirghati ..	100	100	..	4%	100
Larkhana ..	100	100	..	4%	65
Mandhra Bhon .	90	100	Feb-Aug.	..	12
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	..	70
Sara Siraj-gunj .	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	50 xd
Sialkote Narowal.	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	62/8
Sindh Light ..	100	100	Jul-Jan.	11%	110
Tapt Valley ..	500	500	Mar-Sept.	..	605
Upper Sindh Light ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANSE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland .	10	10	July	1-13-4	41/8
Bamankua ..	5	..	..	..	4
Central Mining .	10	..	..	6%	321
Indian Cement .	250	250	..	17½%	285
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	..	13	240 xc
.. Defd ..	40	40	..	46	1110 xd
Shivrajpur ..	10	10	..	4	33

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance ..	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2730
Alliance cotton	100	100	..	..	320
Appollo ..	50	..	..	6	91/4xd
Birla mills ..	100	..	..	..	1-7/8
By. Cotton ..	500	500	March	100	1180
By. Dyeing ..	250	250	Mar-Sep.	88	1562/8
Bradbury ..	250	250	..	85	1090
Bombay Industrial ..	100	100	..	10	115
Century ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	900
Cent. India ..	500	500	May-Nov.	310	4915
Colaba Land ..	700	700	..	90	2460
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	..	215
Crescent ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	50	605
Currimbhoy ..	250	250	..	110	1707/8
David	250	250	..	85	1600
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.	..	1350
E. D. Sassoon United ..	7½	10	..	as. 8	5
Edward Sassoon	200	200	May-Nov	50	510
Elphinston ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	147/8
Fazulbhoy ..	250	250	..	130	1420
Framji Petit ..	1000	1000	May	150	2300
Globe	100	100	..	..	230
Gokak	100	100	..	..	237/8
Ind. Bleaching ..	100	100	..	..	232/3
Indore Malwa ..	100	100	Apr-Oct	50	627/8
Jamshed Mfg. ..	250	250	Mar-Sep.	..	510
Kastoorchand ..	500	500	Mar-Sep.	50	1040
Khatao	100	100	..	..	800
Kilachand mills. .	100	100	..	..	18/4
Kohinoor ..	500	500	..	151/4	3135
Laxmi Cotton ..	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	..	4850
Madhavrao Sed .	100	100	..	20	267-8
Madhowji ..	500	500	..	..	545
Mathuradas ..	500	500	..	100	925 n
Maneckji Petit ..	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	500	4800
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	850
Morarji	1000	1000	..	250	6400
New Great ..	200	200	..	40	9-7-8
New City ..	100	100	Apr.-Oct.	..	770
Pabaa	250	250	..	10	920
Pearls	250	250	..	90	150
Phoenix ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	..	995xd.
Premier	100	100	..	..	1-2-8
Planet	100	100	..	..	188
Presidency Mills .	125	125	..	..	2-6
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	100	..	..	150
Shapurji	100	100	July	25	3-8-12
Sholapur ..	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	16900
Simplex ..	250	250	Jun-Dec.	40	947-1
Standard ..	500	500	..	120	1475
Swan	250	250	Oct.	150	1145xd.
Swadeshi ..	500	500	Mar-Oct.	250	5890
Tata Mill ..	500	500	..	..	1230 n.
Vishnu Cotton ..	500	500	..	..	7100

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	100	100	..	103	150
Andhra Valley ..	1000	1000	..	4½	705
By. Electric Supply and Tramway ..	50	50	..	..	108/12
Tata Hydro ..	1000	1000	Jan.	35	820

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	100	160	..	100	630
B. Burma T. Corpo ..	125	125	..	..	505 xd
B. Burma N. I. ..	50	125	..	..	142-8 xd
By. Four ..	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1600
Bt. Burma Pet ..	8s.	..	Mar-Oct.	as.6p.3	9/8 xd
By. Steam ..	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 10/5	210
Kemp & Co. ..	200	..	July	20	140
Marcks	100	..	..	12	90 xd.
New India Insur	25	250	..	..	20
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	30%	350
Philips	40	..	July	10%	40
Port Canning ..	1000	..	Sept.	50	620
Scindia Steam ..	30	30	..	..	6-12
Tata Iron and Steel-Ord. ..	75	75	Sept.	12	61 4
Defd ..	30	30	Sept.	61/8	220
N. Ord. ..	75	75	..	..	75
N. Ded ..	400	400	..	..	180
Tata Oil ..	100	100	..	..	60
Thacker Co. ..	50	50	June	..	200

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, March 24.

Our market ruled quiet during the week with small demand and large arrivals expected shortly and prices for ready sugers have been reduced by four annas per cwt. all round.

The two steamers from Mauritious are expected early next week and hence dealers have become nervous and do not care to buy anything at present, Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quiet, but steady without any business doing. Java market keeps strong with good business doing in Newcrop. A small business has been done in our market in White Javas June shipment c20/9 and June-July equally shipment 20s. 3s. Free Bombay Harbour. Home and American markets remain steady with fair business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Fs. 23-4-0—21s. F. B. Harbour stocks 12,000 Bag.

Brwn Rs. 21-0-0—18s. T. B. Harbour stocks 1,000 Bag.

Beet Rs. 23-0-0—20s. 6 F. B. Harbour stocks 20,000.

Mauritius Rs. 22-4-0—F. B. Harbour stocks 135,000.

HOME MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets show some slight improvement. The final ginners' report was issued by the Bureau on the 20th instant. It shows the total amount of cotton ginned as 79,77,000 bales against 1,32,70,970 bales last year. Trade conditions are improving in Manchester and Continent and we think a straddle by buying July and selling October will do well in the long run. The rise in our market is due to a change of sentiment and is assisted by the better trade reports received from Home. Although we see no reason to look for any material advance in the near future we think ultimately of higher prices.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

Liverpool May	10.25	10.35 plus 10
Liverpool July	10.13	10.24 plus 11
New York May ...	17.69	17.88 plus 19
New York July ...	17.09	17.35 plus 26

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May opened on the 16th instant at Rs. 428½ and advanced till Rs. 445 on the 17th instant in accordance with higher advices reported from Home. It then eased to Rs. 429 next day on selling by Marwari operators and one of the Japanese houses. Again improved to Rs. 442 and closed at Rs. 440 on the 22nd instant. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 364 and went up to Rs. 375. Again going down to Rs. 362 on the 18th instant improved to Rs. 375 and closed at Rs. 371 on the 22nd instant. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 374 on the 16th instant and advanced to Rs. 386 on the next day. Again eased to Rs. 373 and improved to Rs. 383 on buying by Bull operators and closed at Rs. 382 steady on the 22nd instant.

GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL CO., LD.

The second ordinary general meeting of the Company was held on the 20th instant at the registered office of the Company at Baroda. Mr. A. N. Datar presided. The Directors' report and the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1921, as previously circulated to the shareholders was adopted and the payment of interest out of capital at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the capital paid for the year 1921 was sanctioned and was resolved to be payable on or after 17th April, 1922, to the shareholders who have paid or may pay the moneys due to the Company. The appointment of Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mavji was confirmed and the retiring Directors, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., and Mr. A. N. Datar, were re-elected and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. of Bombay were appointed auditors for the current year and their remuneration fixed for the same period.

BURMA CORPORATION, LTD.

Mr. T. E. Dixon Smith, the Secretary of the Corporation, by order of the Board of Directors, has published the report submitted to the Board by Mr. E. P. Mathewson of New York, a Metallurgical Engineer, appointed by the Board to investigate and report on the possibility of attaining a daily average production of 700 tons of ore from Bawdwin Mines and the best method of treating the ore with a view to maximum recovery of values at minimum cost for the information of the shareholders. Mr. Mathewson, in his report, makes several suggestions for the better working of the Corporation and specially in connection with labour. He assigns the discontentment of the coolies to the harsh treatment meted out by the inexperienced European "shift bosses" who do not understand their languages. He suggests that the coolies should be provided with the kind of food they are accustomed to, and the amusements they desire.

The Secretary says that Mr. Mathewson on the whole approves the Board's immediate policy which aims at bringing the existing plant at the earliest date possible up to a capacity of 45,000 tons refined lead and 4,500,000 ounces of silver per annum, requiring a daily output of 700 tons of ore from the mine.

CLASSES IN COOPERATION.

The annual English Training Class in Co-operation, conducted by the Bombay Central Cooperation Institute, is proposed to be held from 24th July to the 3rd August. Two lectures will be delivered every evening from 5 to 6 p.m. and 6 to 7 p.m. The Class will be open to college students and outsiders interested in the movement, and to such of the honorary organizers and employees in the Co-operative Department as are recommended by the Registrar to attend.

The Class will meet at the three Arts colleges in Bombay, at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics and at the University Hall on different dates, of which the particulars will be notified later on. Two prizes, one of Rs. 25 and the other of Rs. 15 in books on Cooperation will be awarded to the first two successful students in the examination that will be held at the termination of these classes. Further particulars about this Class may be obtained at the Institute Office, Marker's Building, Khetwadi Main Road.

The courses for honorary organizers and managers of Cooperative Banks will also be conducted conjointly with the above course. A special series of lectures for the benefit of the organizers will be held in the mornings of the dates mentioned above from 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. at the Institute Office. This course will be held if at least 10 candidates for it are forthcoming.

Candidates for the Bank Managers' Class are required to attend both the abovementioned classes and dated for their subsequent training will be fixed immediately after the completion of the two classes. Candidates for the latter two courses are expected to forward their application before the end of May, 1922.

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TRAVELLING ON FOOT-BOARDS.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Sir Sassoon David presiding. Yesterday's was the last meeting of the Corporation and the next Corporation meets on April 1st. The Corporation once again, considered the question of Telephone service, and the Committee's report was adopted, the more important business before the Corporation was Dr. Viegas' motion requesting the Commissioner to draw the attention of Government to the fact that a large number of passengers have got to travel on foot-boards of the local trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and to request Government to call upon the Company to take measures to put a stop to this dangerous practice. The Commissioner in his speech indicated that the Agent was prepared to run more trains, if he (the Commissioner) gave him more water which he could not do at present. After a heated discussion the Corporation passed the motion.

GOVERDHANDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

On the motion of Dr. Dadachanji, the Corporation adopted the forty-third Report of the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of meeting the excess anticipated in the cost of the Goverdhandas Sundardas Medical College, Students' Hostel, etc.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, next moved the hundred and ninth Report of the Roads Committee of the Corporation regarding a proposal to construct a road along the Kennedy Sea Face from Marine Lines to Chowpatty, approved and adopted and a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner for any action he thought fit.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The Corporation, next, gave consideration to the Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding Telephone Service in the city.

In the course of the report it was stated that:—

The Committee have very carefully considered the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, in all its aspects. They have reason to believe that the financial difficulties involved by any proposal to terminate the lease of the present Company in 1923, are so great that they beg to recommend that Government be informed that on a reconsideration of the whole situation and in view of the declared intention of the Telephone Company to introduce an automatic system provided the Government of India grants them an extension of ten years, the Corporation are prepared to agree to the course proposed by the Government of India, *viz.*, that they should abstain from exercising their option of terminating the license in 1923, on the understanding that the Company shall carry out at the earliest possible date their intention of introducing an automatic system of one of the approved types.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban in course of a note of dissent observed:—

I totally differ from the opinion of the Committee expressed in this report that the introduction of an automatic system will effectively remedy the present grievances of the Telephone using public. Besides I object to the statement in the report which assumes that the present scandalous state of affairs of our Telephone Company is only due to the inefficient machines now in use—and has nothing to do with the imperfect service of the lady operators.

Sir Dinshaw Petit moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia said that the Telephone Company was incapable of managing its own affairs at present. The Company was unable to cope with its daily increasing business and consequently the Bombay public was dissatisfied with the Telephone Service. The best way for the Corporation would be to buy up the Company.

The proposition was, then, passed.

TRAVELLING ON FOOTBOARDS.

Dr. Accacio G. Veigas, then moved the following resolution:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to draw the attention of Government to the fact that a large number of passengers travel on the foot-boards of the local trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and to request Government to call upon the Company to take measures to put a stop to this dangerous practice."

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla did not exactly understand what the Government meant by saying that it was the matter which concerned the Police. The matter in question should be discussed thoroughly and properly and the views of the Corporation should be ventilated. If they approached the Government they would say that the Railway authorities would do the needful.

Dr. R. N. Ranina said that what could the Police do in the matter when carriages were insufficient to accommodate the passengers. They must, therefore, either travel in the train or stand on the footboards. The proper remedy for the Company would be to give proper accommodation to its passengers.

Mr. Boman Behram said that instead of making a representation to the Government, they should ask the Railway Company to put a stop to this dangerous practice.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Agent was prepared to run more trains, provided he gave him more water which he could not do at present. For if he were to give more water to the Railway Company his friend Dr. Javle would not get water to drink. That was the main difficulty with which he was faced. He could not give more water to the Company, unless he starved someone in Bombay. Therefore, the responsibility was as much on the Railway Company as it was on themselves.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the Corporation had done the needful in the matter. It would be much better for his friend Dr. Veigas to wait for the present and ask the Committee to report on the matter.

Dr. Veigns in reply said that he was not satisfied with the explanation of the Commissioner.

He always found between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. passengers travelling on footboards. In every compartment it was written that certain number of passengers should be accommodated, but when he travelled in the third-class compartments he found double the number of passengers travelling. Was there nobody, he emphasised, to speak for them or care for them? The Railway Company, he thought, should be fined a heavy sum for each passenger travelling on footboards.

The motion on being put to vote was declared carried.

THE PRESS PARTY AT FRONTIER DISTRICTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANNU, March 23.

The party of representatives, after leaving Peshawar on Monday afternoon arrived at Kohat by motor. The same evening at the border post of Aimal Chabutara, General Skeene, commanding Kohat District, met them and showed the villages in tribal territory engaged in the manufacture of rifles. Each village makes components and complete rifles are assembled and sold to tribesmen who come from far and near, Dirswat and Waziristan being represented among purchasers. The finished rifle looks as good as if made in Europe, but are not as reliable as modern weapons. General Skeen entertained the Press party to tea and gave them an opportunity of meeting some local gentlemen. Ample opportunity was also afforded to the Press to inspect the conditions under which soldiers lived in their barracks and ascertain the views of military officers of the station. The party then left Kohat on Wednesday and arrived at Bannu the same evening. On Thursday the Press representatives proceeded to visit Miranshah Post Headquarters of Tochi Scouts, where stirring scenes occurred in May, 1919, on the outbreak of the Afghan War.

From Bannu to Maranshah the party passed through important Posts of Saidgi, Khajuri, Idak and numerous piquets realising the difficulty of protection of this road. Greater part of this road is still piqueted by regulars and patrolled by armoured cars though serious efforts are being made to entrust the safety of road to Kassadars raised from local people. The party then proceeds to Tank via Dera Ismail Khan.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 23.

At U. P. Legislative Council to-day on motion of the Finance Member Rs. 35,400 being the salary of the Council Secretary was omitted from general amendments demand. Sir Ludvic Porter mentioned the omission necessary on ground of economy but the present Council Secretary Mr. Sheikh Sahib Hussain has agreed to continue in office and at his own wish would not receive any payment. There were five non-official motions for omissions of this amount but they were not moved. Six motions for reductions of His Excellency's household and touring and household expenses and a motion to reduce Ministers' salaries were withdrawn without discussion.

EDITOR TENDERS APOLOGY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 23.

Mr. Ghulam Ahmad, Editor and Publisher of the "Quami" report, who was prosecuted for publishing an offensive article in connection with Malabar troubles, tendered his apology before the Presidency Magistrate regretting publication of the article and promising to sever his connection with the paper. The Magistrate promised to forward the apology to Government.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 23.

The local Legislative Council voted to-day a sum of Rs. 143 lakhs for non-Europe education. Demands under medical public health, were discussed bef[illegible] and Council adjourned for the day.

NEW POONA COL[illegible]CE

(ASSOCIA[illegible] PRESS.)

POONA, March 28.

Professor [illegible] N. M. Shah, Star Wrangler, has been New [illegible] elected officiatin[illegible] Poona College, vi[illegible] Principal of the [illegible] on furlough pr[illegible] Principal Apte, ment.

At a meeting of [illegible] the All-India Landholders' Association [illegible] held in Delhi under the presidency of R[illegible] was resolved t[illegible]aja Saheb of Amawan, it and their sym[illegible]at a party of landholders Indian legisl[illegible]pathisers be foormed in the ests. [illegible]ture to safeguard their interMr. Adi[illegible] appointed [illegible] Prasad Sinha, M.L.A., has been The "[illegible] a Provisional Secretary.—(A. P.) reporte[illegible] Madras Mail" publishes that it is condi[illegible]d that owing to the present financial denc[illegible]ions, the office of the forth Presiter[illegible] Magistrate Madras will be abolished porarily.—(A. P.)

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

As Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Commissioner, adopted the budget as framed with a slight modification. The rates and taxes remain the same as before. A sum of Rs. 94,75,000 is to be borrowed during the year 1922-23 for construction of works and acquisition of land.

* * * *

The Madras agent of the Asiatic Petroleum Company announces, that before the Budget proposals were made, they had decided to reduce the prices of kerosine by Rs. 1/1 per unit of 8 gallons for oil tins and by 13 annas for oil in bulks, but before this was effected the Budget proposals were disclosed in consequence of which it was necessary to allow for this additional charge, thus making reduction of 9 annas and 5 annas respectively.

The Burma Oil Company also makes a similar announcement.

* * * *

The judicial enquiry against the editors of "Hilal", "Mysore Patriot" and other vernacular newspapers in Mysore, has been under orders conducted in camera. It is stated that the tribunal recommendations will be put before the Government in due course for necessary action.

* * * *

The Rangoon rice market has been rising on increased Indian demand, short supplies of paddy and higher prices. Rs. 200 hundred are paid for boat paddy equivalent to Rs. 500 for rice.

* * * *

Mr. Jamal's paper mill in Byinmana District Rangoon, which was nearing completion, was burnt down on Tuesday night. The mail production was to be 5,000 tons paper annually. The loss is about 25 lakhs of rupees, covered by insurance.

* * * *

On the complaint of Sayid Kasim, Chief Inspector of Madras city, I. D. L. M., Mr. Gulam Mahomed proprietor publisher of "Quami Report" was arrested on March 22nd under Section 124A and 505 I. P. C. It is reported that the articles published by the accused in "Quami Report" on the 25th and the 26th January, regarding Malabar troubles, were calculated to bring the Government into contempt and likely to create a breach of peace. The Chief Presidency Magistrate enlarged him on bail of a substantial security. The case comes on for hearing to-day.

* * * *

At the special session of the Rajputana Central India and Ajmer-Merwara Political Conference held on the 4th and 5th instant, advise the Congress Committees of his province to abide by and act upon the resolutions passed by the A. I. C. C. and to hope that the workers of the Congress organisation shall bring to perfection the movements with regard to volunteers, membership of the Congress national schools, national courts and Swadeshi propaganda and shall try their utmost to prepare the province for individual civil disobedience.

* * * *

The following appointments of Senior Offices in the Posts and Telegraphs Department will be made in April:—Mr. G. P. Roy, Postmaster-Genera,l will officiate as Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, vice Mr. Sutherland; Mr. J. N. Mukherjee, Traffic Controller to be Chief Electrician, vice Mr. Lawton; Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghani, Deputy Postmaster-General, to officiate as Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa, vice Mr. Stephen; Mr. P. N. Mitra to be Traffic Controller.

* * * *

The elections to the Saugor Municipality took place on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant. The local Congress Committee set up its own candidates who were required to sign a creed framed by the Congress Committee. Practically all the seats with the exception of two, which had only a semblance of opposition, were uncontested.

* * * *

A mass meeting held on the 23rd instant in Gandhi Park, Raipur, passed a resolution endorsing the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee. All assembled went with determination to carry on the Congress programme and everything possible in a non-violent manner to secure Mahatma's early release and establish Swaraj. The District Conference meets on the 25th and 26th instant.

* * * *

Mian Mohomed Suhraba, Khilafat worker in Larkana District, was tried before the District Magistrate on the 22nd instant, under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code. Judgment was delivered this morning and accused was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous on refusing to furnish the required securities.

* * * *

Moulvi Moh[illegible]ed Karim Chisti of Shikarpur was [illegible]ted yesterday before the Resident Magistrate, Mehar, under Section 188, I. P. C., for disobeying prohibitory order[illegible] under Section 144, Cr. P. C. Accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 and on refusal was sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment. The Moulvi Sahib was taken to Sukkur Jail.

* * * *

A communique says in connection with the outbreak that occurred in the Lahore Central Jail on the 30th October last, the Secretary of State has asked that appreciation of their conduct be conveyed to Captain Oldfield, the Deputy Superintendent, to the convict warder Nabi Bukhsh and Warder Suraj Bhan and to the constable Abdul Karim who rendered valuable assistance in preventing the escape of prisoners on that occasion.—(A. P.)

* * * *

A Lahore message says small military forces have been posted in such of the central districts as have not cantonments in order to support the police in dispersing armed bands and effecting necessary arrests.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The engine and 8 goods wagons No. 804 up mixed train from Yeotmal to Murtajapur was derailed on a bridge between Kinkhead and Murtajapur at about 11-30 p.m. on the night of the 22nd the driver and two augwallas were killed. The mails and passengers were transhipped. Through booking to Yeotmal will be suspended until further notice.

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BOMBAY POLICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is but natural that when great and momentous events like Mahatmaji's arrest and the Secretary of State's resignation engross the public attention, comparatively smaller events of local importance, like the city police administration, should escape public criticism and public censure.

When the public of Bombay was anxiously waiting to hear about some definite and drastic step taken by the Government to deal with the existing police scandal, the whitewashing attitude of the Home Member in the Council and the pronouncement of his Excellency in the municipal banquet have shocked the public feeling and cruelly shattered their hopes and expectations.

There seems to be some plausible explanation and justification for the Home Member's lame and unconvincing defence; perhaps the State necessity and public policy demanded a fresh coating of whitewash to induce the members to consent to an additional grant; the necessity seemed to be so great and pressing that the police reputation and good name were to be maintained even at the cost of magisterial and judicial dignity. The Home Member had to make a choice between upholding the magisterial dignity and maintaining the police prestige, and the public are disappointed to find that he, an ex-judicial officer, has chosen to sacrifice the former. As a Judicial Commissioner of Sind or as a Judge of the High Court, there is no doubt that Mr. Hayward would have delivered a different judgment on the same facts and materials; but as a Home Member, to admit the fault of the police, howsoever glaring and clear, and, at the same time, to ask for an additional grant would certainly show bad statesmanship and want of diplomacy. Thus the attitude taken up by him, though unfair both to the magistracy and the public, still, from a politician's point of view is explicable; but the attitude of H. E. the Governor in bestowing an unmerited praise and undeserved testimony at a municipal banquet on the City Police Force was, to say the least, absolutely uncalled for.

Being a guest at a municipal banquet, the rules of hospitality, perhaps, called for some praise, deserving or undeserving, on the municipal administration of the city, and the many faults and defects of the present administration were again sought to be covered and concealed behind a vivid and beautiful picture of Bombay, as it will be in 1945. Having little to praise about present achievements, it was necessary to dive into the distant future to find out some good points; but where was the necessity of a praise of the City Police Force on the occasion of a municipal banquet?

"I am convinced", said the Governor, "after three years' experience that it would be hard to find a more loyal, devoted and finer body of men than the Bombay City Police."

But if H. E. has a real desire to gain personal experience of their real activities, let him only for one day be stripped of his high and exalted position, change the colour of his skin, and dressed as a plain but honest Indian gentleman visit, *incognito*, some of their strongholds, to wit, the police stations in the city, and he will be astonished to find that neither honesty, respectability nor innocence is a sufficient guarantee or safeguard against police high-handedness or ill-treatment in this city. Their justice is really and literally blind and hence could see no difference between the innocent and the guilty. A respectable medical practitioner or an innocent medical student, a Princess Street honest trader or a Mandvi wealthy merchant, all are on the same level with confirmed convicts, house-breakers, pick-pockets and similar other culprits.

According to the Governor, there is one sovereign and simple remedy for this crying and growing evil in this city; a definite complaint to the Government would at once remove the grievance and redress the wrong. Government is an abstract term, and when used in connection with a department means its head, as in this case, the Commissioner of Police; that officer is usually too busy to attend to these trifling matters personally, and hence it is almost invariably referred to that indispensable and infallible officer, Mr. Cauty, the Deputy Commissioner; that officer again following the usual red-tape routine, refers it to the Superintendent for report, and the Superintendent hands it to his Inspector, the very officer against whom the complaint is made. The first and very often the only step, taken by that officer in investigating the complaint against himself is immediately to direct the fattest and most impertinent Jamadar under him at once to produce the recalcitrant and audacious complainant, who had dared to lodge that complaint against him, and within half an hour the unfortunate victim once more finds himself almost within the clutches of his aggressor; by such curious methods of investigation the aggrieved becomes the victim and the aggressor becomes the judge. The unfortunate petitioner thus discovers the folly of petitioning and sees that the only safety lies in beating a hasty retreat, and barters for his peace and safety by withdrawing all the true allegations contained in that petition; so the officer does not deem it necessary to make any further investigation, draws up a judgment in his own case, and comes to the very gratifying conclusion that all the allegations are absolutely false, baseless and scandalous, and suspects the hidden hand of an N.C.O. behind it. This precious report travels back through the same channel, and stages, and with perhaps a final finishing touch from that great painter in the force, Mr. Cauty, ultimately reaches the highest authority, having completed this double journey at the end of three calendar months.

Such are perhaps the materials on which the Home Member builds up his defence of the Police Force, and H. E. grants his testimonial in the banquetting hall. These are the "reliable informations" from the "responsible sources" that are constantly referred to by the Home Member, and sought to be pitched against the "unreliable" and "tainted" reports in the Press; the placid councillors being fully satisfied with this lucid explanation, and the corporators being equally gratified at hearing these praises, join in a senseless chorus of "hear, hear"; when, as a matter of fact, neither of them has perhaps "heard" and much less understood anything.

Thus by one single effort unfairly to preserve the prestige of one department, triple loss is incurred; the judicial dignity of the Bench is seriously jeopardised, the confidence of the public is gravely shaken and the lost reputation of the police force is not retrieved by such means. If the Government is really desirous of maintaining the good name of the force, the best and wisest course is, not to indulge in such exaggerated praise as almost to sound like an ironical joke, but to purge it of a few blacksheep in the fold, whose mischievous activities are as dangerous to the public safety and security as they are detrimental to the reputation and good name of the Force itself.—Yours, etc.

KURSHED F. NARIMAN.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE

(By A. Committee Member.)

The Bombay Humanitarian League has just lost the valuable services of Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, who had identified himself with the League and its work for more than a decade since 1910, and had made the cause his own. At the beginning there was no regularly constituted body as the League. It was managed privately by Messrs. Lallubhai Jhaveri and Nanavaty under the guidance of that veteran humanitarian—Labhshankar Laxmidas of Junagadh Mr. Nanavaty has all along been an enthusiastic worker and capable organizer. His work soon brought him into contact with such distinguished humanitarians as Messrs. B. G. Horniman and Vimadalal, and under their advice, humanitarian work was properly organized on modern lines. The Bombay Humanitarian League was evolved out of the small beginnings made by Messrs. Lallubhai and Chhaganlal, and the active support of the general public was enlisted in the work. In this country, humanitarian work is not a new thing, but to suit present-day requirements it had to be given a new shape and direction if it were to prove a living force. With Mr. B. G. Horniman as President and Mr. Chhaganlal as Secretary the League set to wor in right earnest. Several conferences and meetings were organized under the auspices of the League and distinguished persons addressed large audiences on the message of humanitarianism. In three years that the League has been in existence, it has done considerable work spreading its creed far and wide among all classes and sections of people, and by tireless propaganda and vigilant activities, it has been the means of saving the lives of thousands of sentient beings and rescued them from being slaughtered in the name of religion or out of sheer lust for blood. For much of the result so far achieved, the credit belongs to Mr. Horniman who advocated the cause of humanitarianism through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" but whenever there was an opportunity exerted his voice in favour of humane treatment of dumb and inarticulate animals. Mr. Nanavaty shares the credit with his distinguished chief for all that was done in so short a time. Just as the League was contemplating an expansion of its activities, Mr. Horniman who had worthily filled the Presidentship was cruelly snatched away from his sick-bed and deported to England. Since then, the brunt of the burden fell on Mr. Nanavaty's shoulders who kept the flag flying. Mr. Nanavaty visited Amritsar, Nagpur, Ahmedabad and other centres, and helped in organizing big conferences and meetings where the gospel of the League was preached to thousands upon thousands of interested and intelligent audiences. Not the least among his activities was the editing of the Indian Humanitarian," a magazine devoted to a discussion of humanitarian topics of all kinds. It was conducted both in English and Gujarati, and during its comparatively brief existence, the English section elicited the warm appreciation of distinguished humanitarians in India, Europe and America. The Magazine had had to be stopped for lack of funds. Private reasons and pressure of more urgent work have compelled Mr. Chhaganlall to resign his Honorary General Secretaryship of the League. But his is the proud record of work done for the love of work, sincerely and unostentatiously. How reluctant the Committee were to lose a trusty colleague was evident from the fact that Mr. Nanavaty was repeatedly pressed to recensider his decision, and it was with the most genuine regret that the Committee decided to accept his resignation. The Committee's appreciation of his eminent services to the League were placed on record. Mr. Nanavaty who seemed to feel the parting as keenly as he would the breaking asunder of a personal tie, gratefully acknowledged the appreciation of his colleagues and expressed the hope that the League would continue its useful work. Wherever he might be, he said, he would remain true to the cause that the mission of mercy for which the League was dear to his heart and strive to spread stood.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mar. 22.

The western disturbance has given a local rain in Assam with a few fall in Bengal. Thundershowers have occurred nearly generally in Tenasserim.

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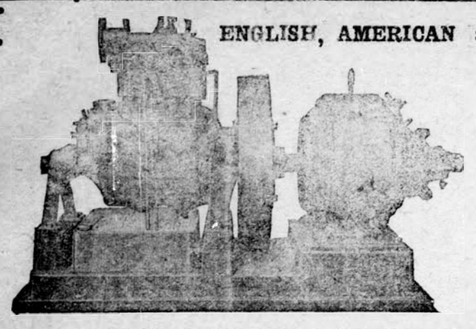

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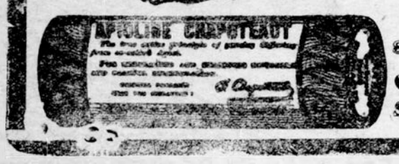

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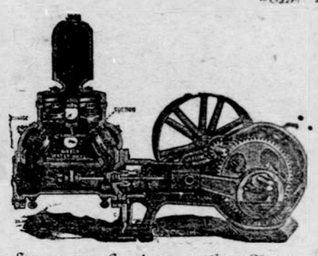

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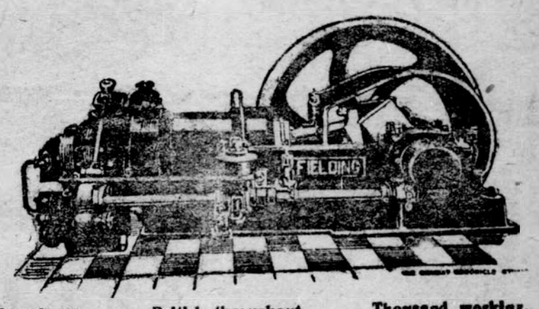

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